

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## DICKENS CENTENARY OBSERVANCES OPEN THROUGHOUT BOSTON

Dickensiana Arranged in Fine Arts Department of Public Library and Smaller Exhibits Elsewhere

### MEETING ARRANGED

Professor Black to Preside at Tremont Temple Exercises Which Will Include Many Views and Addresses

Celebrations in honor of the centenary of Charles Dickens are being observed in different parts of the city today and an exhibition of Dickensiana has been arranged in the fine arts department of the Boston public library. This evening Prof. E. Charlton Black, LL. D., of Boston, will preside over a meeting in Tremont Temple. At the Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy street, tomorrow, there will be a public exhibition of 108 pictures of Dickens characters, while on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a lecture on "Charles Dickens" will be given by Professor Black in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library.

The feature of this evening's meeting will be a lecture on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books," prepared especially for this occasion, and illustrated by 125 lantern slides made from views of the scenery and places mentioned, and copies of portraits of Dickens and prominent persons connected with his life and work.

John E. Daniels, tenor, will sing, and there will be appropriate addresses. The second meeting will come on Feb. 7, when there will be prominent speakers and John D. Long will preside. On that occasion Miss Frances Nevill will impersonate characters from Dickens.

Great interest has been shown in the meetings by the British and Canadian societies of Greater Boston. The committee of arrangements is composed of leading persons in the social and literary life of Boston and vicinity.

The exhibition of Dickensiana in the Boston Public Library includes portraits of Dickens, letters, manuscripts and early editions of his works. Several exhibits are loaned by Edwin F. Rice, of the library, who has a very large collection of things relating to Dickens. Other things are lent by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. H. M. Ticknor, Allen A. Brown, Robert G. Shaw and others.

A complete set of the first English edition of Dickens' works is loaned by Mrs. Montgomery Sears, the original cloth covers having been replaced by a handsome, uniform leather binding. The same set of books in the original cloth

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## FAVORABLE REPORT ON BILL FOR SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Favorable report on the bill to establish an agricultural school in the county of Bristol was filed with the clerk of the House today by the legislative committee on education. The bill was introduced on petition of Senator Chase of Dighton.

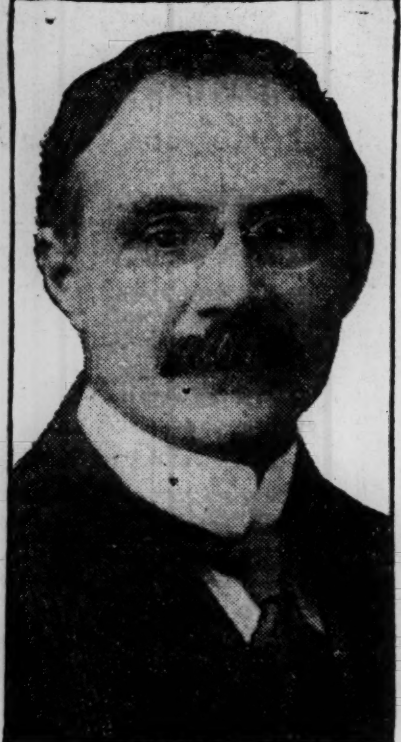
The bill provides for a referendum to the voters of the county at the next state election on establishing the school. If the majority favors the project a state appropriation of \$30,000 is provided for, to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the school. The county of Bristol is authorized to raise by taxation \$8000 and the state to appropriate not over \$8000 annually for maintenance.

The school is to be free of tuition to residents of the county between 14 and 25.

It may be that those to whom you pass your Monitor do not understand that the Monitor publishes help wanted "ads" free.

A word or two calling attention to this feature of the Monitor may not be out of place.

## Treasurer of Historic Genealogical Society Which Holds Meeting



CHARLES K. BOLTON

## CARDINAL O'CONNELL ESCORTED HOME BY PARADE ON ARRIVING

Cardinal O'Connell, who returned today from Rome, was escorted through the streets of Boston by a parade this afternoon to his home on Granby street.

There were about 800 men in line. The cardinal rode in an automobile at the head of the parade. Behind his car was Mayor Fitzgerald in his car.

The cardinal reached Long wharf on the Winnisimmet at noon, having been taken from the White Star liner Canopic at quarantine. The steamer Monitor acted as convoy up the harbor.

The cardinal was greeted by thousands of persons who crowded the dock shed. Among them were reception committees named to welcome him. He was immediately escorted to the place of honor in the parade.

Cardinal O'Connell brought the information that four Boston priests had been raised to the rank of monsignor by the pope. They are the Rev. P. J. Supple of Roxbury, the Rev. Ambrose F. Roche of Watertown, the Rev. Peter Ronan of Dorchester and the Rev. William O'Brien of Lowell.

It was announced that the Rev. Monsignor M. J. Splaine of Boston had been made domestic prelate.

The new cardinal was received on board the Canopic by a committee representing clergy and laity which had left Boston on the customs boat Winnisimmet. This committee was headed by Bishop Anderson, James M. Prendergast, chairman of the reception committee; Daniel L. Prendergast, treasurer of the committee; John A. Bruen, secretary; and the following sub-committee chairmen: William J. Dooley, Harry P. Nawn, Joseph H. O'Neil and Mayor Fitzgerald.

## MME. CALVE IS ON LINER CANOPIC

With an unusually large number of passengers for this time of the year and a large cargo, the White Star line steamship Canopic, Captain J. O. Carter, arrived today from Genoa, Naples and Palermo via the Azores islands. She brought 51 saloon, 171 second cabin and 1005 steerage passengers.

Mme. Emma Calve, now Mrs. Casparri, was among the saloon passengers. Galileo Casparri, her husband, accompanied her. They are in this country principally to visit relatives and friends.

Miss Miriam F. Bates of Newton Highlands, who has spent two years in Florence studying music, also returned on the Canopic.

The vessel's cargo included 100,000 packages of macaroni, about 20,000 boxes of lemons, and shipments of olive oil and Italian groceries.

## GENEALOGISTS ADD MORE THAN \$40,000 TO BUILDING FUND

Disclosed by Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting of New-England Society on Ashburton Place Structure

### CHANGE IN OFFICERS

New Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary Are Scheduled to Replace Incumbents at the Election

Some changes in officers of the New England Historic Genealogical Society are expected this afternoon at the annual meeting in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street. Henry W. Cunningham, the vice-president, is expected to be succeeded by Nathaniel J. Rust and William Richard Cutter of Woburn, corresponding secretary, succeeded by Henry Scott of Medford. Mr. Cutter, who has been historian of the society for years, feels that he should not hold two offices.

With these exceptions it is probable that other officers will be reelected. James Phinney Baxter is the president, John Albee, recording secretary, Charles Knowles Bolton, treasurer, and William Prescott Greenlaw, librarian.

During counting of ballots the Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters of Ipswich will read a paper entitled "Some Church Troubles of the Early Times." The meeting will be followed by a collation.

Reports of the committees will be submitted before the members and it will be shown that donations and pledges of \$40,005 have been received by the society toward the building on Ashburton place which is now under construction.

The report of the committee on the library, by Helen Frances Kimball, chairman, says: "Continuing the policy of the last few years of completing those collections of books relating to localities most in demand by members of the society and visitors, special attention has been given this year to the purchase of works on New York counties and towns, a complete set of the 'Index of the Public Records of Albany County from 1630 to 1894,' consisting of 27 folio volumes."

Of the purpose of the committee to undertake the making of a comprehensive card index of genealogical data relating to American families and their antecedents, the report says that "this purpose has now developed into a consistent working plan and that the new index is now well under way."

In the report of the committee on publications it appears that, in addition to the register and the proceedings at the annual meeting, the society published the vital records of Carver, Stoughton, Hopkinton, Duxbury, Kingston, Brockton and West Bridgewater. One hundred members have been added in the last year.

"The chief needs of the library are space for expansion, the reduction to the minimum of the risk of loss by fire, and permanent funds to provide annual income for rebinding, cataloguing, indexing and care of books," says William P. Greenlaw, the librarian, in his report.

"The total accession, for the year number 829 volumes, 437 pamphlets and 143 miscellaneous articles. Of these 349 volumes, 78 pamphlets and 10 miscellaneous articles were purchased; 289 volumes, 346 pamphlets and 133 miscellaneous articles were given, and 91 volumes were purchased from the sale of old books."

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## GEN. BADEN-POWELL LANDS IN NEW YORK ON BOY SCOUT TRIP

NEW YORK—When Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking and founder of the Boy Scouts organization, arrived in New York today aboard the steamer Arcadian, the first person to greet him was William Waller, a Boy Scout, who recently received a medal for rescuing a companion from the water. The lad handed General Baden-Powell a message of welcome from President Taft and was warmly greeted by the British soldier.

As General Baden-Powell came down the gangplank 150 members of the crack scout troops of Greater New York held their staves at "present arms" and later escorted the general to the Fifth avenue building, where he was entertained at luncheon by the executive council of the American organization.

General Baden-Powell will attend the opera tonight and leave immediately afterward for Boston. He will return here Feb. 9 and will review 3000 Boy Scouts.

The general will lecture in the principal cities of the United States and will then resume his journey around the world in the interest of the organization he founded.

## MR. TAFT IN APPEAL FOR PARTY SUPPORT TO EDITORS OF OHIO

Tells Members of Association That His Administration Is Misunderstood by Voters, Including Republicans

### COLUMBUS, O.—

A personal plea for support for Republican principles at the fall election was made today by President Taft before the Republican Editorial Association of Ohio. The editors had just been received by the President and they sat about the hotel parlor while the chief executive stood at a big table and talked in a conversational tone.

"I am glad to be here and see you face to face, or if it might not be deemed personal, to have met you and you meet me in the flesh," said the President.

"The party has had during the last two or three years a hard time, but it is not the first time in its history that it has had to go over rough places. It is not the first time in its history when it has been unjustly attacked, when it has been misunderstood by the voters and its own members; and it is not the first time in its history when as I verily believe this coming campaign is to show, that it has the power in itself and in the principles that govern it to overcome obstacles and to win victory again and show that it is the real agency in this whole United States upon which real progress can be based."

"The truth is that we have not had the whole story told. There has been a great deal of fog, but I think when we get stripped for the fight and get down into the arena with only two antagonists and with the parties drawn up on each side, we shall be able to show a warrant for our continuance in power that common sense and a discriminating people will not ignore."

The President discussed the influence of newspapers represented, and said:

"I wish to extend to all of you who have been kindly to me in your mention and sympathetic, my appreciation of your support. It is sometimes pretty lonely at Washington, lonely because you feel as if it were hard to bring out to those who are really interested and have a right to know the exact proportion of things, the exact reasons why certain things are so, and certain things are not done, and you have to wait months, or a year sometimes to have the exact relations of things understood."

"There are those who in the doing of the thing are able to make so clear the right they are upholding that they do not feel the lack of a general spread of information on such a subject, but I am not one of those. I was educated as a lawyer and as a judge. I was never used to accompanying my decrees and opinions filed in court with interviews explaining what they meant and what the motives were for entering them."

President Taft made it plain in a speech before the Columbus Glee Club on Tuesday night that he was much more hopeful of reelection than he was at the time of his western trip, when he intimated several times that he did not expect to be returned to the White House.

The President made it clear to his hearers that he had grown impatient with the attacks that have been made

(Continued on page ten, column three)

## FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE IS RAPIDLY SECURING MONEY

With only \$480 required to clear the indebtedness of Franklin Square House Corporation, at 2 p. m. this afternoon, Dr. George L. Perin the president said, "I am certain of winning out before midnight, which is the time appointed when the debt must be wiped off." This morning the shortage was lowered from \$1261 to \$753, and then later contributions reduced the figure until it came below the \$500 mark.

"No large sums are included in the recent contributions, but they have been large enough to make a considerable reduction on the required figure," continued the president.

More than \$200 was received since yesterday.

The appeal for \$24,000 to complete the \$100,000 fund needed to pay off the final balance of the indebtedness of the house was begun in December last, and it was then asserted that if the amount was not completed in a few weeks the institution would lose \$1,000 outright and its directors would be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 which had been conditionally pledged.

On Saturday this home for working girls and student girls numbered in its family 408 young women. These checking to help Dr. Perin should send checks or pledges immediately to George L. Perin, president, 11 East Newton street, Boston, or Jere A. Downs, treasurer, care of Hayden, Stone & Co., Milk street, Boston.

Among the recent contributions are E. Everett Holbrook, \$100; William E. Murdoch, \$100; A. Shuman, \$200; Louis A. Cressett, \$250; J. F. C. Clayton, \$200, having made a former contribution of \$200, and James J. Rome, \$10.

## UNIFORM TAX LAWS URGED BY SPEAKERS AT THE STATE HOUSE

S. R. Withington, John C. Cobb and Others Point Out Inadequacies of Present System at Hearing

### CHANGE ADVOCATED

Differences of Opinion Are Expressed Over Measure Relating to Assessment of Bank Stock

Reforms in the state tax system, Governor Foss' inaugural recommendation, have the support of the manufacturers and merchants' committee on tax laws, according to S. R. Withington, counsel for the merchants and manufacturers, who said today before the committee of

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## LABOR INQUIRY IS PROPOSED AT END OF LAWRENCE STRIKE

A state-wide investigation of labor conditions after the Lawrence strike is settled is the subject of recommendations made in a report drawn up for the Senate today by the joint legislative committee on rules. The report is on Senator Barlow's order and recommends that the necessity of such an inquiry be considered. It will probably be read in the Senate today.

The joint committee reports against the Morrill order for an immediate investigation its reasons being the same as those of the House committee on rules which reported adversely against the order yesterday.

The joint committee's report today is partly in recognition of Governor Foss' message, in which he calls for an investigation of labor conditions in the textile industry at Lawrence.

### EXAMINATIONS ARE HELD

Mid-year examinations are in progress today for the various courses at Harvard University, Cambridge, and they will be continued in many departments of the university tomorrow.

## STRIKE CHIEFS MAKE "NOT GUILTY" PLEA IN COURT AT LAWRENCE

J. J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, Socialist Editor, Are Arraigned and Cases Against Them Postponed

### TROOPS GUARD JAIL

Colonel Sweetser Forbids Operatives From Parading in Honor of Woman—Firemen Ask a Wage Increase

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Joseph J. Ettor, the leader of the strikers, with Arturo Giovannitti, editor of *Il Proletario*, a Socialist publication, arrested on a charge of being accessories in the slaying of Anna Lopizzo during riots on Monday night, will be kept under heavy military guard at the Lawrence jail until Feb. 9. The two strike chiefs were arraigned today before Justice Frederick N. Chandler, who flatly refused to consider any offers of bail.

In continuing the cases against Ettor and the editor it is said that another postponement will be ordered in the case against the two men should the strike not have been settled by that date.

That the authorities will discourage attempts by strikers to see Mr. Ettor was evidenced this morning when Angelo Rocco, a mill operative, called at the police station. He was promptly arrested charged with "rioting."

Mr. Ettor, in a long statement issued before his arraignment said he proposed to direct the strike from his cell, if possible. He denied he was to blame for the slaying of the Lopizzo woman.

The mill owners, he said, wanted to get him out of the way and that he had expected arrest ever since his arrival in Lawrence.

"They sent a private detective to my office," he continued, "and tried to plant six sticks of dynamite in my desk. There were too many people around so they planted it in the store next door. It was such a bungling job that they did not dare arrest me then, but that was their object."

Later Mr. Ettor gave out a statement in which he urged the strikers to let his arrest "serve as a spur and determination to carry on this strike to a successful conclusion."

"Fellow workers," the statement continues, "William Yates has been advised what to do and in a day or two Will Haywood and William E. Trautman will be with you to give you what aid they can to win your struggle."

"Meanwhile, fellow workers, be of good cheer and remember that the watchword is 'no arbitration—no compromise.'"

"With greetings and cheer."

"Yours for victory," "JOSEPH J. ETTOR."

At today's meeting of the strikers' executive committee William Yates, secretary of the textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, was elected strike leader.

The strike committee announced that Vincent St. Jean, national secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be here tomorrow.

Services for the Lopizzo woman will be held this afternoon. Col. E. L. Sweetser has declined to issue a permit for a procession and an extra force of troops will line the way.

The 100 members of the local union of stationary firemen, which includes firemen employed in the mills, electric light and power houses and similar industries, have voted to ask a 15 per cent increase in wages. The local union is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

District Organizer John J. Cunningham of Boston has been asked to come to Lawrence to take charge of the situation.

A strike cannot be ordered without the

(Continued on page four, column one)

## ABDICATION PLAN IS OPPOSED BY YOUNG MANCHUS

PEKING—Younger members of the royal family were still holding out against abdication late tonight. The princes assembled at the palace upon the request of the Dowager Empress and adjourned late this afternoon, after disagreement. The younger princes wish larger allowances from the Republican government.

(By the United Press)

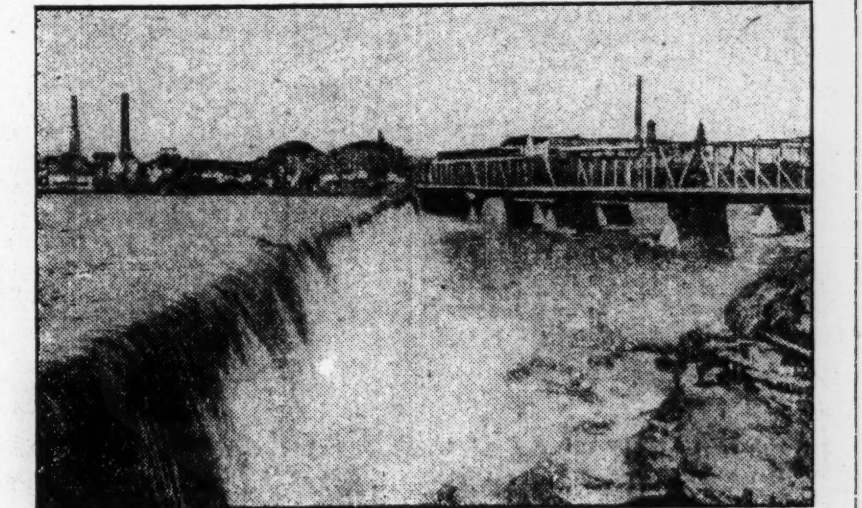
SHANGHAI—It is reported that the revolutionary government have pledged the Hanyang iron works as security for a Japanese loan.

Many officials at Tientsin today took refuge in the foreign quarter apprehending an outbreak among the imperialist soldiers there. The mayor has fled.

The Manchus and republican forces engaged in another conflict Tuesday in the province of Anhwei. The imperialists were routed.

NEW YORK—Yuan Shi Kai, in a statement to the newspapers, avers his readiness to accept almost any solution which will guarantee peace.

## DAM THAT RUNS LOOMS OF LAWRENCE



Embankment 900 feet long and 30 feet high in Merrimack river stores power for mills

## COUNSEL IN WILL CASE HAVE UNTIL MONDAY TO AGREE

In the supreme judicial court this morning counsel in the suit of Stephen A. Chase et al., directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, against Adam H. Dickey et al., trustees, under a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, upon petition of the plaintiffs to answer the petition of George W. Glover and E. J. Foster Eddy for the right to intervene, reported that they were unable to agree at this time to submit all the questions of law to the full bench of the court. This was because of the absence of several of the counsel for Mr. Glover and Mr. Foster Eddy.

The court gave counsel until Monday to report and if none is made the case will be heard on that day on the question of the right to intervene. The suit of the directors against the trustees, a friendly one, is to have property conveyed under the will to the directors. This calls for the interpretation of the state law limiting the amount of a gift to a church by will.

## CHAIRMAN OF PORT DIRECTORS ARGUES FOR HARBOR BILLS

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Boston port directors, spoke before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today in favor of two bills which accompany recommendations to the Legislature, one relative to improvements and protection of Boston harbor and the other to the establishment of the port of Boston fund.

The first bill asks for legislation authorizing the directors to spend for dredging and incidental work in the harbor, similar to that done by the harbor and land commission in other harbors, an amount not exceeding \$25,000 in each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and that an appropriation be made therefor.

General Bancroft explained that the port directors were in the same position as that of the harbor and land commission regarding such incidental work, and he said he did not believe the Legislature intended the \$9,000,000 appropriated for harbor development to be spent for dredging of minor channels and care of anchorages for pleasure craft. He called it bad business policy to use the money of the state raised by a bond issue for incidental expenses.

Frank F. Crane of Quincy also favored the appropriation bill. Arthur E. Horton of Lexington urged caution on the part of the Legislature.

There was no opposition.

## C. H. JONES ATTACKS UNITED SHOE POLICY AT SENATE HEARING

WASHINGTON—Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company of Boston appeared for the Western Shoe Manufacturers Alliance before the Senate interstate commerce committee today and voiced the grievance of the shoe people against the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Mr. Jones gave the greater part of his time to a rebuttal of the testimony of R. O. Green, a shoe manufacturer of Ft. Dodge, Ia., who spoke before the committee a few weeks ago in favor of the United company.

That the perfection of shoe machinery has been due to the United organization and began with it, as asserted by Mr. Green, was denied by Mr. Jones who said that the same perfection resulted from competition. The United company's method of sending out machinery inspectors free of charge, as praised by Mr. Green, was branded as expensive and oppressive by Mr. Jones. These inspectors arbitrarily condemn parts of machinery as worn out, he said, and order them replaced at a profit to the United people of 500 per cent.

When asked by Sylvester Clapp to explain the common statement that since hides became tariff free the price of shoes had gone up, Mr. Jones said that cattle hides which were duty free are not used in great quantity in shoe manufacturing today since the demand is for calf skins, which have always been free. The increasing price on these has been due to the great demand, he said.

## CY WARMAN TELLS REAL ESTATE MEN OF GRAND TRUNK PLANS

Cy Warman, publicity chief of the Grand Trunk system, told the members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at the semi-monthly luncheon at the Exchange Club today the advantages to accrue to Boston from the entrance of the Canadian line. Stephen W. Sleeper presided.

Mr. Warman, after emphasizing the earnestness of the Grand Trunk interests in seeking a terminal at Boston, described the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, telling of large forests, thousands of miles of wheat land, cattle ranges open all winter and the halibut banks near

(Continued on page four, column four)



## Send your "Want" ad to

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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It will be run FREE  
ONE WEEK  
ON THE  
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## CANADA CONCILIATION BOARD PLAN IS URGED BY LIEUT. GOV. LUCE

Canada's conciliation board was used by Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce Tuesday night as an illustration of a means to prevent labor troubles such as the Lawrence strike. Mr. Luce spoke at a meeting of the Canadian Club and said that if the Canadian idea of a conciliation board, which had proved so effective in that country in the settlement of labor disputes, had been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature two years ago as was proposed, the chances were nine out of 10 that the Lawrence strike would never have taken place.

Dr. James W. Robinson, former Canadian commissioner of agriculture, now chairman of the royal commission on industrial training, delivered an address on "Conservation and Education," and Charles H. Caban, a leader of the Canadian bar, spoke of "Canada's Political Relations With the Empire."

The dinner was held at Hotel Bellevue. The dining hall was decorated with British, Canadian and American flags. The president of the club, Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, was toastmaster. Toasts were given to the President of the United States, the King of England and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Luce said in part: "The Canadian plan is the simplest. It provides that men shall not strike and shall not be locked out before the differences between employer and employee have been laid before a board of investigation, consisting of one man named by the employer, one man named by the employees and a third chosen by the two, or in the event of their failure to agree, by the government. After this board has reported the facts, with its advice, employers can lockout or employees can strike, to their heart's content. The practical result is that nearly always the trouble is averted. Face-to-face discussion of the issues, with the help of the force of public opinion based on the actual facts, usually ends in peaceable agreement."

"You see it just reverses the present absurd process. Here they fight first and negotiate afterward. In Canada they perform negotiate first and then fight if they can't agree."

### COUNTLESS TOLSTOI HELPED

NEW YORK.—The czar has granted a pension to Countess Tolstoy, who will receive 10,000 roubles (\$5,000) annually, says a St. Petersburg cable message to the New York Herald.

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill."  
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."  
HOLLIS—"The First Lady in the Land."  
D. E. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—Holbrook Blinn in "The Boss."  
DARK—"The Country Boy."  
PLYMOUTH—"Miss Viola Allen."  
SHUBERT—DeWolfe Hopper in "Pinafore."

### BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.  
SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "Madam Butterfly."  
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Manon."  
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West."  
SATURDAY—8 p. m., "Tosca."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."  
BELASCO—David Warfield.  
BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip."  
CASINO—"Sumurun."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COLLIER—"The Little Millionaire."  
COLLIER—"Bunt's Pulls the Strings."  
CRITERION—Gertrude Elliott.  
DAILY—"Rose of Panama."  
ELIJAH—"Bird of Paradise."  
EMPIRE—Ethel Barrymore.  
GAIETY—"Officer 666."  
HARRIS—"The Talker."  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
Hudson—"The Sign."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."  
LIBERTY—"Elevating a Husband."  
LYCEUM—"The Sign."  
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."  
MANHATTAN—"Kindling."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Lonesome Pine."  
NEW YORK—"The Pearl Maiden."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."  
WALLACK'S—"Dinah."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Passers By."  
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."  
CORT—Victor Moore.  
GARRICK—Marie Dressler.  
GRAND—"Pomander Walk."  
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."  
LYRIC—"Earl of Pawtucket."  
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."  
POWERS—"His Neighbor's Wife."  
PRINCETON—"Bunt's Pulls the Strings."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Greyhound."

## SENATE READY TO VOTE ON CHILD LABOR MEASURE

WASHINGTON.—Much opposition has developed to the bill for a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor, to investigate and report in all matters affecting the welfare of children, which is to be voted on in the Senate this afternoon.

In the debate on Tuesday Senator Gallinger opposed the bill as contemplating an unwarranted intrusion into private affairs.

Mr. Heyburn attacked it as a discrimination against the poor and Senator Overman branded it as unnecessary.

Senator Smith of Georgia made his maiden speech in support of the bill. He declared it would be of vast benefit to children without interfering with state rights.

Senator Stone characterized the bill as inquisitorial and involving unlimited expenditures.

Senator Borah, author of the bill, said it was as much warranted as many of the existing government offices.

Senator Bailey of Texas attributed the bill's popularity to the influence of women who, he said, should confine their attention to subjects outside the halls of legislation.

## RUSSIAN SUGAR PLEA SUPPORTED

NEW YORK.—At the international sugar conference in Brussels all the delegates except the Germans expressed themselves in favor of acceding to Russia's request to increase her export of sugar to 300,000 tons and the continuation of the present arrangement for another five years, with the additional proviso that Russia be permitted further to increase her export in the event of another dearth of sugar, as in 1911, says a New York Herald despatch.

The conference adjourned until Thursday to permit the German and Russian delegates to refer the question to their respective governments. It is understood that Germany is not willing to consent to Russia exporting more than 150,000 tons.

## CHICAGO CLOSES BIG OPERA SEASON

CHICAGO.—Andreas Dippel, general manager of the Chicago Opera Company, declares that the season just closed at the Auditorium was financially the most successful that opera has ever had in this city.

Receipts for the season were \$494,576.25, \$70,108.75 more than the season of 1910-1911. The best response was to the operatic novelties, chiefly "The Jewels of the Madonna," whose composer, Wolf-Ferrari, came to America for the first performance. He has sent a letter of gratitude to Mr. Dippel in recognition of the Chicago Opera Company's introduction of his work to America.

## TARIFF CONTEST ON IN SENATE

WASHINGTON.—Before the steel tariff revision bill is referred to the Senate finance committee today a contest is expected over the question of instructing the committee to report it back.

Senator Reed of Missouri will ask the Senate to refer the bill to the committee with instructions to report within 20 days.

### ROBERT BACON TO BE HONORED

NEW YORK.—Robert Bacon, United States ambassador at Paris, is to be especially distinguished by the inter-parliamentary arbitration group, which has decided to hold a special session at the Senate for him before his departure. The date has not yet been decided upon, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald. Mr. Bacon resigned on Jan. 11, after his nomination as a member of the corporation of Harvard University.

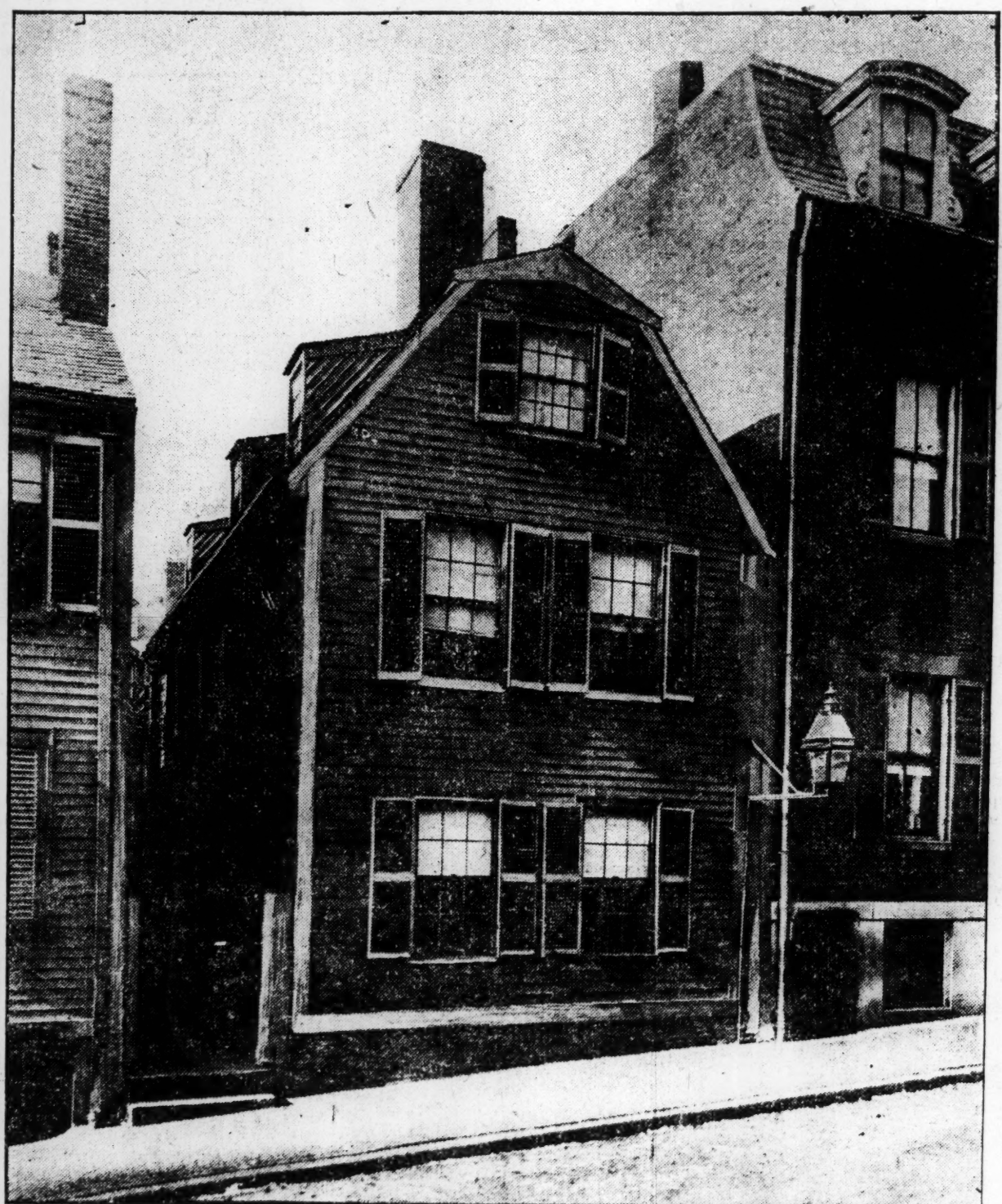
### UNIONISTS AID CAR STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A general strike of all trades unionists has been ordered in Brisbane, Queensland, in support of the street car employees, who demand that they be allowed to wear union buttons. The demand was refused by the board of management of the privately owned street railways, says an Australian cable message to the New York Herald.

### MAY REFUND COAL DUTIES

WASHINGTON.—A bill to refund several hundred thousand dollars in duties assessed on imported coal at Boston, Baltimore and other eastern ports during the coal strike of 1902 was introduced Wednesday by Senator Lodge. Coal was admitted free at many ports by act of Congress, but the law was irregularly administered.

## HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The Galloupe house, 16 Hull street, is shown in the illustration. Hull street was cut through the pasture of John Hull, the mintmaster, and a deed of it was signed by Hannah, his daughter, and her husband Judge Sewall, in 1701, conveying it as a gift to the town of Boston. In 1724 Philip Howell erected this house, whose gable end set on the street, and at the time of its erection it had an unobstructed view to Salem street. Its title passed through several families, and in later years the building was owned by the Gallops and Marbles, and at the time of its demolition was owned by the Coleman heirs. In 1775 it was said to have been the temporary headquarters of General Gage, and as the British batteries were planted above, it may have served that purpose. Isaac Harris lived here for a short time as a tenant. Above on the other side was the Copp's Hill cemetery, established in 1660, which in later years was enlarged to its present size.

## R. L. METCALFE IS FOR GOVERNOR ON REFORM PLATFORM

LINCOLN, Neb.—Richard L. Metcalfe, known throughout Nebraska as a newspaper writer, has announced his platform as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Nebraska. He is in favor of the initiative and referendum, the recall for public officials but not for judges and a constitutional amendment giving to cities of more than 5,000 population the privilege of framing their own charters consistent with the constitution and the laws of the state.

He favors the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for a board of control for the government of state institutions. "The dependent wives and children of the inmates of the state prison," he says, "should not be deprived entirely of a husband's and father's earning power; but a certain portion of the regular hire, as well as overtime earnings, of the prisoner having a mother, wife or child dependent upon his labor, should be devoted to the support of those innocent people."

"I should recommend and favor such reforms in the methods of our state Legislature as will secure careful and intelligent scrutiny of the provisions of pending bills and effectually prevent the passage of laws whose accidental or premeditated inconsistencies destroy them. I should recommend and urge such change in legislative methods as will prevent the delay of consideration and final action of that organization until it finds itself in the midst of the confusion and hurry incident to the closing hours of the session. I should recommend the passage of a law having for its purpose the abolition of vote trading among legislators. It should also prohibit an agreement to support or oppose a bill on condition that the Governor approve or veto."



RICHARD L. METCALFE

any particular measure or an agreement to support or oppose any measure on condition that the Governor shall appoint or remove any person from public office."

MR. GOMPERS NOT TO BE CALLED  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—United States District Attorney Miller said Tuesday that no summons has been issued for Samuel Gompers, and as far as he knew it was not likely Mr. Gompers would be called upon to testify in the government's investigation of an alleged dynamite conspiracy.

## NEWTOWNE CLUB ALL READY FOR ITS ANNUAL SHOW

Members of the Newtowne Club of Cambridge will present at their annual show, "The Girl From Paris," by E. E. Rice, on the evenings of Feb. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Rehearsals have been under the direction of G. V. C. Lord, who takes charge of the stage work and Harry C. Chase, the musical part.

The cast has been arranged and the members are rapidly working into their parts. The cast is as follows: Ebenezer Honeycomb, a shining light, W. L. Mercer, Jr.; Mrs. Honeycomb, his wife, H. L. Toler; Norah, his daughter, William E. Anderson; Major Fossdyke of the Battlesea Butterfly Shooters, H. S. Timmins; Amos Dingle, George T. Page; Tom Everleigh, Louis P. Mott; Hans, proprietor of the Spa hotel of Schoffenbergen, Sam Shannon; Gretchen, Frederick A. Andrews; Blatterwatter, a gendarme, Charles E. McPhee; Auguste Pumper, a French spy, H. A. Tobias; Mlle. Julie Bon-Bon, the Parisienne, N. F. Xavier.

The show committee consists of Charles H. Lake, chairman; N. F. Xavier, G. V. C. Lord, W. L. Mercer, Jr., R. B. Porter, H. M. Dutcher, H. M. Tolar, Gustav Carstein, G. E. Hobbs, S. S. Stearns and Arthur G. Peters.

### MAINE POTATOES REACH \$3

CARIBOU, Me.—The \$3 mark for potatoes has been reached for the first time for some years. Estimates are that from one third to 40 per cent of the crop is still in the potato houses and cellars, and a general movement to sell is expected, with the New York market active.

## LEADERS OF NEWSBOYS' GRAND MARCH



HYMAN J. COHEN



MISS NELLIE BLOOMBERG

## NEWSBOYS HOLD TENTH ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY

Boston Newsboys' Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., held its tenth annual party at Paul Revere hall on Tuesday night with more than 3,000 guests present. More than 300 special guests were invited to attend. They were men prominent in affairs.

The newsboys were in full dress or tuxedos. They had their mothers, sisters and girl friends as guests. Between dances Raoul Romito, tenor, and Bernard Olshansky, bass, of the Boston Opera Company, Miss Bessie McCoy of the "Follies" company, the Daily trio, and Messrs. Eastman and Murphy sang selections.

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, Representative Hays of Brighton, former Representative David P. Keefe of Fall River, Councilor Daniel J. McDonald, agent of the Allied Printing Trades Council; T. F. Reagan of Charlestown, the newly elected supervisor of licensed newsboys of the school

committee; Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L.; Dennis D. Driscoll, assistant penal institutions commissioner, and Arthur M. Huddell, agent of the Boston Building Trades Council were among the guests who were in the grand march.

President Hyman J. Cohen led the grand march with Miss Nellie Bloomberg. The others at the head of the line were Benjamin Waldman and Miss Waldman, Charles Frasca and Miss Annie Repucic and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Robinson.

President Cohen was the marshal of the exercises, with Jacob Applebaum and Benjamin Waldman, assistant floor marshals; Daniel V. Mulken, floor director; Oscar Helvitz and Max Shankman, assistant floor directors, and Meyer Riser, chief of aids.

Former President Charles Frasca was chairman of the reception committee. Former President Thomas J. Mulken was chairman of the general committee, which directed the general program, with Benjamin H. Robrish, secretary; Maurice H. Zaremsky, treasurer; Henry Wienberg, assistant treasurer.

## MAYOR GAYNOR JOINS AQUEDUCT BY FIRING BLAST

STORM KING, N. Y.—Mayor Gaynor on Tuesday touched an electric button and fired the blast that joined the two tunnels sunk from opposite sides of the Hudson river for the New York-Catskill aqueduct. Nine feet of granite separated the two 18-foot shafts when the mayor of New York and his party arrived on the special train at 11:07 this morning. At 11:47 the mayor discharged the blast that tore this rock from its bed, 1173 feet below the bed of the river.

After this the party put on oilcloth coats and rubber hats, entered the tunnel on the east side of the river and walked 900 feet to where the connection was made. There a platform had been placed and the mayor made a short speech.

It is estimated it will require a year to complete the concrete work.

## LIBRARIANS MEET IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The fourth annual conference of the library commissions of the New England states together with a joint meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association and the New England Club of Library Commission Workers, was begun in this city Tuesday afternoon. The sessions will be concluded today.

The conference was opened with a "round-table" gathering at the State House Tuesday afternoon. Among those who spoke were Prof. W. H. Hartshorn of the Maine state library commission and C. D. Hine, secretary of the Connecticut state board of education and chairman of the public library committee of that state.

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## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Valentines W. B. Clarke Co.  
25 & 28 Tremont St.







# STRIKE CHIEFS MAKE "NOT GUILTY" PLEA IN COURT AT LAWRENCE

(Continued from page one)

Sanction of the national body. Such a strike would probably mean a tieup of street car service, the extinguishing of street lights and a shutdown of mills and manufacturing plants.

After Mr. Etor and Mr. Giovanitti had pleaded not guilty before Judge Chandler, George E. Roever, their attorney, asked for a continuance of the case for 10 days and also requested that the defendants be admitted to bail.

Mr. Roever insisted that the real reason for the arrest was not so much on account of radical speeches made by the defendants but to get them out of the way "so that the strikers should be compelled to return to work."

Justice Chandler said that since there was no precedent he could do nothing else but hold the defendants without bail. He said he was willing to take up the cases again on Feb. 9.

The men, both handcuffed, were removed to the Lawrence jail on Hampshire street.

Mill operatives returned to work in large numbers today.

One of the business men of Lawrence today distributed 5000 leaves of bread to the strikers. More bread will be distributed tomorrow.

The presence of cavalrymen seems to have had a quieting effect upon the strikers. Horsemen always appear at an advantage in coping with crowds, and as most of the strikers are not long from European countries, where mounted patrols are called into service on the slightest pretext it is believed that this show of authority will do much toward reestablishing order.

The militiamen patrolling the streets on foot are carrying out Colonel Sweetser's orders to the letter. No crowds are permitted to collect, not even in front of the newspaper offices. "Move on, this way or that," is the quiet command heard every minute or so. And at the least show of loitering two soldiers advance to enforce their command.

With some of the mills operating partly under a strong military guard there was considerable curiosity to know what would happen when the operatives left their places at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A reporter for the Monitor, after getting through the lines, posted himself at one end of the Pacific mills.

When the gates swung open a considerable crowd came out. The men and women were almost entirely English speaking people. They appeared conscious of the fact that before they would arrive at their respective homes some of their former fellow workers would "spot" them, but there seemed to be little hesitancy upon their part to move along.

When William D. Haywood returns to Lawrence, the former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, will be confronted with a far different situation than when he made his sudden departure a few days ago. The 1200 militiamen will prevent a repetition of the scenes which were enacted when Mr. Haywood arrived and was carried in triumph through the streets. There will be no opportunity for him to make an address on the common. That much is now an assured fact. Colonel Sweetser is fully convinced that this is the only method to employ to safeguard the community.

A glance within the quarters of the cavalrymen in the old Y. M. C. A. building affords Lawrence an opportunity for seeing something the city has never witnessed before. The gymnasium has been converted into a general sleeping and dining room. The equipment appears sufficient for a protracted stay.

The city has been divided into six military districts, with headquarters as follows:

District 1—Ayer Mill, companies A, C and E, eighth infantry, Major Hilliker.  
District 2—Everett Mill, companies A, B, C, D, second corps cadets, Lieutenant Colonel Hopes.  
District 3—Old Y. M. C. A., companies C, F, H, fifth infantry, Major Meredith.  
District 4—Hampshire Mill, companies D, E, F, G, H, eighth infantry, Major Perry.

District 5—Arlington Mill, details of companies B and F, eighth infantry, Captain Campbell.  
District 6—Broadway, companies K and M, eighth infantry, Major Canfield.  
Reserves, Old Y. M. C. A., troops A and B, cavalry, company C, fifth infantry, Major Schmitz.

Reserves, Armory, companies A and H, sixth infantry, Major Sweetser.  
Detachments from these companies are assigned as follows in the various districts:

Uwaco Mills, company C, eighth infantry.  
Pacific Worsted Mills, companies D, I, G, H, eighth infantry.

Lower Pacific weave-shed, companies B and F, fifth infantry.  
Duck Mills, company E, eighth infantry.

Washington Mills, company H, fifth infantry.  
International Paper Mills, company D, second corps cadets.

Upper Pacific Mills, companies K and M, eighth infantry.

The people of Lawrence are watching closely events in connection with the arrest of John J. Breen following the discovery of dynamite by the police. Mr. Breen's case will be heard next Friday, he having been arraigned on Tuesday, and there is no little curiosity as to what this whole thing really means. Some

will have it that the alleged deliberate placing of the dynamite was to make capital for a certain energetic person who wanted to stand in the limelight for the time being. It is agreed that Lawrence has had all the notoriety it wants.

Ivar L. Sjostrom, vice-president of the Uwaco mills, is quoted in an interview, in which he questions the good faith of Governor Foss in his proposition for settling the strike. Mr. Sjostrom proposes that the Governor appoint a committee of three or five citizens, two of whom might be justices of the supreme court, who would report in a month as to actual conditions and make such recommendations as they saw fit. In the meantime he thinks the strikers should return to work for that period under the old conditions. He said:

"Monday's riot has put an end to any chance of the mill operators meeting Etor or his lieutenants. I would not meet them myself today, although in the past I was not averse to a conference with the strike committee. I was not present at the conference of citizens with the city council and for the future I am going to keep out of such things. They do no good, and I want to give my attention to running my own business. I am satisfied that there is sufficient protection now in Lawrence to enable this to be done along something like normal lines."

"I am afraid no overtures are to be looked for from the mill men to the operatives now out on strike. Anything that is to be said will be deferred until the workers return to the factory, and the head of each mill can thrash the matter out with his own people."

"From what I know of my associates, I am convinced that genuine grievances will be attended to. A number of the operatives are only out because they were frightened out, and it is quite impossible until law and order have reigned for a few days, to judge which are strikers and which are not."

"If the strike settles down to a long waiting game it will be a great misfortune for the city of Lawrence, but it may lead to the removing of a shortage of 5000 in the working population, and if, as is reported, numbers are leaving the city in disgust a lack of hands will be felt and will have its result in the raising of wages. The worst of the business is that it is the highly skilled operatives, who can least be spared, that will go the first."

"If the Governor wants to settle the strike, why does he not do this: appoint a committee at once of some three or five independent citizens, men whose names carry weight and who have no personal bias one way or the other? Two of them might be members of the supreme court of Massachusetts. An inquiry need not be a lengthy affair, as is pretended. Sufficient might be found out in a month to warrant at least a preliminary report. If the report shows things to be what is asserted, the force of public opinion would insist upon a remedy, and the matter would be fresh enough in the minds of the public to insure through the public press and elsewhere. Surely no great hardship would be caused by a return to work for a month under former conditions."

"It is not fair for Governor Foss to propose to the mill men that the 56-hour pay scale should go into effect while all other demands of the strikers are being investigated."

"It would be only simple justice for me to say in connection with the events of the past couple of weeks that I think Mayor Scanlon's position in this matter has been difficult and his official conduct is worthy of praise. He has not dallied with the disorderly element and at the same time there has been no suspicion of partiality in his conduct of affairs."

## Former Mill Operative Says Workers Are Lured by Prospect of Wealth

These statements were made by two men interested in the work of the Civic Service house:

Charles McCullough—"I am thoroughly acquainted with the situation at Lawrence, for I have worked at the mills there and elsewhere in the Merrimack valley for 25 years. Until the coming of foreign workers, brought to this country by pictures which made them think that in the United States they would be wealthy and live in palaces, the common wage was \$6 a week. Some of the foreigners were made to begin at \$2.50."

"Their presence in such numbers has kept down and even lowered the wages for practically all the workers there. The immigrants have been compelled to keep their children out of school to work; year after year they have made untrue statements to the school authorities regarding their children. I know this to be true. The workers are told that the owners cannot afford to raise the wages; the workers know that Mr. Wood receives \$25,000 more each year than the President of the United States."

H. G. Chapin said:

"For 15 years my father worked in the Lawrence mills as a wool sorter. The owners claim that they pay \$15 a week for such work. That is the nominal wage, but the fact is that during 15 years my father's wage did not average more than \$9 a week on account of the many days when there was no work. We left Lawrence in a worse financial condition than when we went there."

## Inspector to Report

WASHINGTON—Alleged violation of the contract labor laws at the Lawrence, Mass., mills are being officially investigated by the department of commerce and labor, it was learned today. The local inspector at Lawrence has been ordered to report any violations of the immigration regulations.

## Girl Who Will Appear in the Cast of Flowers in a Cantata at Chelsea



MISS ALICE E. SCOTT

## Member of High School Cast Which Will Give Play Written on 'King Sol'



MISS ETHEL M. HOLMAN

# FEDERAL INQUIRY NOW GOING ON IN LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The federal inquiry into certain conditions said to have been responsible in a large measure for the present state of affairs in the textile mills here is progressing quietly. F. G. R. Gordon, immigrant inspector for New England, who was sent here to investigate whether the alien immigration law has been violated, is still at his task. He informed a reporter for the Monitor that he has instructions to sift conditions thoroughly. Daily Mr. Gordon sends a report to Washington and he is of the opinion that some of the information he has gathered will prove of importance to the entire country.

"While it is to be hoped that the strike will end shortly," said Inspector Gordon, "my work is, in reality, just begun. Mr. Etor has not furnished me certain data necessary to establish the fact that, according to information given me in other quarters, there has been wholesale importation of alien contract labor."

"I feel certain that the striking element could, if it so desired, give me information exactly of the kind wanted by the government. However, there is no present way of compelling them to testify toward that end. I have known Mr. Etor for some time. He has been active in other localities where I have been in the discharge of my duties. There is no question that he is a dutiful leader, but there is considerable question as to what effect tactics used by him in Lawrence justify the end sought."

Mr. Gordon said that far and above any other consideration, the so-called Socialistic influence has been the prevailing factor in the present agitation.

"I live in Haverhill," said the immigrant inspector. "I have had my experience with the Socialists there. Mr. Etor knows my anti-Socialistic position and he good-naturedly told me the other day that 'I was the man' they were after. Of course, he meant that to be along political lines."

"Now as to socialism and the Industrial Workers of the World, there is no use denying that the organizers of the

I. W. W. took the present opportunity for advancing a propaganda for the benefit of the socialistic creed. How far they have succeeded I have no means for knowing as yet. Mr. Etor and Mr. Haywood are certainly pronounced Socialists. They make pretension at denial. They have carried their campaign into other industrial centers, and I doubt very much whether labor has been benefited in the slightest measure by listening to the claims advanced by them."

"As for the foreigners working in the textile mills, and of course, the majority are one-time aliens, it has been said that the mill owners have induced large numbers to come to this country and that there has been attractive literature prepared for that purpose. I confess I have been unable to learn much about this. I was told that in one instance an article in a local newspaper contained a large and attractive 'write-up' about a certain mill, showing the picture of the plant, and that this particular paper had been circulated promiscuously in the parts of Europe where cheap labor is easily obtained. Even then I see no reason why this should be advanced as an argument against the mill owners."

"Of course, I am not carrying a brief for either this or that side to the controversy. But in the search for facts, only facts count, and in the end I must sift the chaff from the wheat." Mr. Gordon stated that the mill agents had opened their books so that the inspector could get at the wage scale, something which had been indirectly upon the questions at issue. He said that to his surprise he found that wages ranged higher than had been stated in the newspapers, although he admitted that pay envelopes could easily stand some increase without undue inflation.

Mr. Gordon said he considered the proposition of Governor Foss to mediate a fair one, and that if the operatives went back to work, on the stipulation that there would be an investigation, and some sort of adjustment within 30 days, the mill owners could hardly do less than agree to this.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANK A SUCCESS

LOS ANGELES—After four months' trial in Los Angeles the postal savings bank is declared an overwhelming success. Deposits during the first third of a year have amounted to \$241,985, while withdrawals have totaled \$65,322, leaving on hand \$176,663.

The withdrawals have been heavier than they will ever be during a similar period, for many accounts were opened as a novelty with the inauguration of the banking scheme and many of them were withdrawn during the holiday season.

The success of the postal savings bank is due, in a measure, to the patronage it has received from the foreigners, who are heavy depositors. Not familiar with the banking system in this country, they quickly learn the advantage of the postal savings bank with the guarantee of the United States government, and they entrust their savings to the government depository, accordingly.

## JAPANESE PLANT CANTALOUPE SEED

EL CENTRO, Cal.—The first cantaloupe seed for the season of 1912 was planted recently by the Japanese Association on its lands at Heber. This premier planting is 20 acres, and while considerable risk is being taken in having the tender plants nipped by a late frost, it can be avoided the Japs stand the chance of producing the very earliest melons in Imperial valley.

Within a short time, however, many acres will be planted to cantaloupe seed in Imperial valley. It is probable that the acreage will be about the same as that of last year. While numerous individuals will drop out of the melon game, it is understood that several of the commission men will have their own representatives in the field to plant acreage.

## CY WARMAN TELLS REAL ESTATE MEN OF GRAND TRUNK PLANS

(Continued from page one)

Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminal of the new line, he said further:

"While all this is interesting, the important part to you men of New England is the connection we are seeking to establish through the Grand Trunk system between the East and the West. We have been referred to flippantly as 'foreigners,' and yet we serve a dozen states East and West. It seems to me, too, the fact that we take signals from London is to our advantage."

"You do not suppose for a moment that if we were wigwagged from Wall street we would be allowed to build railways in New England? To this so-called alien, the Grand Trunk railway, you owe the preservation of New England differentials. In our ramifications west of the St. Claire river we pick up a vast volume of traffic, and we ask to be allowed to bring it to you over our own rails. At this moment our chief Canadian competitor is carrying wheat from the prairie fields of western Canada for a thousand miles over its own tracks to Chicago—west bound for Liverpool through the port of Baltimore."

We are not aliens. The National Despatch line, which has been doing business out of Boston for years, is a Grand Trunk line.

"Practically all the business we have been doing in and out of Boston for years we have solicited and secured in competitive territory, at our own expense. We want to be in a position to give Boston the benefit of our fast freight service."

"This manifest service actually ministers to millions of people daily. Every day a train load of dairy products alone

# CHELSEA PUPILS TO SING AIRS WRITTEN IN THE SCHOOLROOM

"King Sol in Flowerland," a cantata by Edwin C. Barnes, with melodies by pupils of the music department of Chelsea high school, will be sung this evening in Williams school hall, Chelsea. The demand for seats has exceeded the capacity of the hall and a second performance is announced for Feb. 7.

The pretty story shows the visit of King Sol to the dwellers in Fairyland, not as a giver of light and heat, but personally that they might show him their beautiful land and do him homage. The King brings along his sister, the Princess Raindrop.

There are 20 musical numbers, all composed as a result of instruction received in the course in theoretical music. The scenery and costumes were prepared by the pupils. The music is said to be of good quality for student work and has been published. The books will be on sale at the hall and the income used to further work of the music department.

The cast:  
King Sol..... Cecil William Tucker  
Princess Raindrop..... Esther A. Merritt  
The Herald..... Genevieve E. Spinney  
Dandelion..... Frank W. Burns  
Snowdrop..... Mildred Wedger  
Pansy..... Madeline Ware Cobb  
Rose..... A. Louise Harvie  
Morning Glories..... Louise Crommett  
Emily Safford, Gladys M. Colgate.  
Forget-Me-Nots..... Annie W. Merritt  
Jennie Schmitzer, Ida M. Levy.  
Poppies..... H. Gretchen Avery, Josephine C. Lavigne, Sybil I. Spinney, Alice E. Scott.

Lilies of the Valley..... Blanche M. McKenna, Ethel Buchanan, Mary V. Kerr, Pauline L. Lee, Marion A. Flynn, Bertha Gorkin.  
Buttercups..... Olive Wentworth, Rose E. Mordock, Margaret M. O'Kelly, Christina E. Dunphy, G. Mildred Williams, Vera M. Vandervoort.

Ferns..... Ruth A. Nutter, Lucia H. Bailey, Ethel C. Fitch, Alice M. Fitch, Myrtle I. Floyd, Lillian M. Thomas.  
Daisies..... Zelma C. Goldblatt, Laura B. Duncan, Ethel M. Holman, Esther W. Willard, Esther Farrell, Ursula L. Kelley.

Bluebells..... Grace L. O'Brien, Muriel N. Nickerson, Lois Barnes, Marion J. Breath, Edith M. Colgate, Odessa M. Malone.  
Dancers..... Edythe B. Coombs, Lilla E. Howe, Margaret Piers, Helen Burnett, Sadie Aaronson, Gladys Safford.

Sundflowers..... Howard Meek, Augustine Dockham, Frederick L. Harper, Patrick B. Kiernan, Charles P. Mason, John W. Noyes, Benjamin Sathymary, Whitney Suowman, Ralph H. Schein, Hyman Rogers.  
Vocal orchestra..... Esther M. Atkins, Grace M. Bursey, Lillian A. Evans, Pauline M. Kohrhauser, Hazel C. Nelson, Florence E. Hanes, Lillian M. Leverone, Hazel G. Hancock, Alice L. Williams, Mary A. Tierney, Sarah Kotzen, Bertha E. Friedlander, Lillian M. Farrell, May M. Morris, Ruth Blaisdell, Mary Buchanan, Dora Sathymary, Sadie H. Taylor, Mollie Rutenberg, Ruth E. Coombs, Esther Hatch, Ruth R. Doyle, Florence Stern, Esther Roberts, Ethel M. Cruse, Bessie R. Kotzen, Jennie G. Toltz, Lillian M. Boyd, Esther M. Nazarian, Ellen Howe, Leneira R. Scott, Mary T. Rock, Helen V. McDonald, Rosa E. Lipson, Helen M. McDonald, Sarah Sidel, Edythe R. Tichell, Dora Roller, Louise R. Rosenberg.

## GERMANY TO SEND WARSHIPS TO PAY AMERICA VISIT

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Announcement was made here today that the government had decided to send a squadron of warships to the United States to return the call made by the American fleet.

Prince Adalbert, who is to be stationed on board a German warship off Newport this summer, will be accompanied to America by the squadron.

The decision to send a fleet to the United States is regarded here as an indication of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

leave Chicago for New York via the Grand Trunk and the New York Central lines east of Buffalo. These trains are timed to reach New York at 6 a. m. These manifest trains travel from New York to Chicago in less than 60 hours.

"Even faster than these dairy trains the live stock trains which leave Chicago every twilight time, travel over the Grand Trunk to the Niagara frontier, and reach New York over the Lehigh Valley railroad. The fatted cattle, however, are unloaded at Niagara Falls, fed, watered and rested for five hours, reloaded and delivered in New York in the early dawn of the following morning."

"Other Grand Trunk manifest trains transport fruit and general merchandise which is delivered to the Erie for New York. Farm products and automobiles are gathered from the western field, by the Grand Trunk and delivered over to the Lackawanna and by that line winged away to the consuming East.

"A similar service from New York to Chicago, having the same connections, is maintained for westbound traffic consisting of high class merchandise. The mail train that delivers the mails, the 'limited,' which transports the traveling public with great speed and comfort, hold the spot light of publicity; but the long, shadowy freight train, the 'manifests' that pass in the night—deliver the goods."

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West

## 25th Annual Mark Down Sale

As this sale is the final clearance of all merchandise of the past season—every department in the store contributes its share of the marked down goods, and the sale is general throughout the entire store. The sale continues while the merchandise lasts—and if any individual item in this list is sold when asked for Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply a value just as good.

COLORED SILKS		Value Price	SUITS AND COATS		Value Price
14 Dress Patterns, Figured	10.00	3.40	Gray Mixture Suit	45.00	18.50
350 yds. Foulards	1.00	.48	Violet Broadcloth Coat	50.00	25.00
45 yds. Natural Pongee	1.50	.68	Black Braided Coat	80.00	20.00
7 Dress Patterns, Figured	1.00	.48	Violet Velvet Suit	115.00	45.00
Volles	10.00	4.90	Violet Broadcloth Coat	50.00	25.00
215 yds. Ombre Crepe de	2.50	1.50	Brown Novelty Suit	35.00	14.50
84 yds. Silk Serge Suiting	2.00	1.00	Two-Toned Blue Suit	35.00	14.50
78 yds. Wool Taffeta	2.50	1.25	Gray Mixture Coat	48.00	22.50
65 yds. Lyons Chiffon	3.00	.98	Navy Blue Braided Coat	45.00	25.00
			Black Braided Coat, imported	45.00	25.00
			Deep Violet Broadcloth Coat	45.00	25.00
			Tan cloth Coat, velvet lined	50.00	25.00
			Old Blue Broadcloth Coat	45.00	25.00
			White Polo Coat	37.50	15.00
BLACK SILKS			DRESSES		
115 yds. Silk Serge Suiting	2.00	.98	12 Foulard Dresses	20.00	12.50
42 yds. Cashmere de Sole	3.00	1.65	40 Chiffon Gowns	45.00	25.00
68 yds. Lyons Chiffon Taf.	1.25	.78	5 Satin Princess Slips	12.50	4.75
16 yds. Chiffon Velvet	4.50	2.95			
28 yds. Satin Ottoman	3.50	1.95			
IMPORTED SUITINGS			<div>25 Dancing and Party Gowns of satin, chiffon, net and charmeuse Values 35.00 to 75.00.</div> <div>22.50</div>		
Dress Patterns	12.00 to 18.00	7.50			
Dress Patterns	1.50 to 12.50	5.00			
Dress Patterns	5.00 to 15.00	3.50			
BLACK DRESS GOODS					
65 yds. Emb. Wool Challis	1.50	.68	2 Chiffon Gowns, over satin	68.00	35.00
72 yds. Wool Taffeta	1.50	.68	7 Brown Serge Dresses	25.00	8.00
38 yds. French Serge 54 in.	1.50	.98	10 Linen and Batiste Dresses	20.00	7.50
41 yds. German Broadcloth	2.25	1.15	1 Charmeuse Gown	75.00	22.50
37 yds. English Serge Suiting	2.00	.95	5 School Dresses of Serge	25.00	8.50
WASH GOODS					
White French Ramie Linen	.65	.35	65 Batiste and Madras		
Striped Voile, 40 in.	1.39	.75	Waists	2.50 and 3.50	1.95
Nainsook, 12-yd. pieces	2.00	1.25	9 Odd Tailor Waists	5.00	3.50
40 yds. White Linen	1.00	.45	4 Plain French Waists	9.00	6.50
Printed Batiste	.125	.09	4 Old Lingerie Waists	9.00	6.50
Remnants	.25	.125	9 Linen Waists	7.50	5.50
	.25	.125	12 Plain Linen Waists	8.75	5.00
	.25	.125	5 Emb. Linen Waists	8.75	5.00
	.25	.125	15 Chiffon Waists	12.00	7.50
	.25	.125	12 Messaline Waists	12.00	7.50
	.25	.125	1 Black Chiffon Waist	20.00	7.50
	.25	.125	2 Striped Chiffon Waists	15.00	7.50
LACES AND TRIMMINGS					
63 yds. Dotted Net, 45 in.	2.50	.95	Sable Fox Shawl	55.00	17.50
97 yds. Colored Silk Net	1.25	.55	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
40 in. Lace	1.25	.55	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
Lace Flouncing, 54 in.	5.00 to 6.50	3.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
11 yds. Black Silk Flout Band	5.00	2.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
26 yds. White Flout Band	5.00	2.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
6 yds. Beaded Fringe	5.50	1.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
Laces and Trimmings, 1.50 to 5.00	.95		Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
10 yds. Emb. Gun Metal Band	6.50	2.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
137 yds. Linen Chilly Edge	.75	.35	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
7 yds. Heavy Venise Band	10.50	4.25	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
Edgings, Bands and Insertions	50.00 to 100.00	25.00	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
7 yds. Beaded Net	5.00	1.95	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
45 yds. All Silk Shadow Net	5.00	.75	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
Silk Braids	15 to 65	10 and 19	Sable Fox Muff	60.00	30.00
EMBROIDERIES					
65 yds. Swiss Emb. Bands	.85	.35	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
117 Strips Embroidery	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
60 yds. Swiss Emb. Flounce	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
10 yds. Swiss Emb. Bands	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
7 yds. Marquise Flounce	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
42 yds. Swiss Emb. Flounce	2.75	1.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
WAIST PATTERNS					
18 Imported Waist Patterns	16.50	6.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
96 Imported Waist Patterns	5.00 to 10.50	2.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
68 Imported Waist Patterns	12.50 to 22.50	4.50 and 6.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
GLOVES					
French Kid, 1 & 2 clasps	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
10 yds. White Linen	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Prix Seam Cape (tan only)	1.00	.49	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
10 yds. White Linen	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
French Kid, black, 1.00 to 1.50	.45		Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Malines Black Lisle, 50 and 75	.15		Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Men's Prix Seam Cape	1.50	.85	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
NECKWEAR					
Silk Windsor Ties	.50	.25	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Plaited Mull Side Frills	.50	.25	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Muslin Stocks, Irish Lace	1.00	.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Handkerchiefs, 1.00 to 1.50	.45		Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Square Sailor Collar	1.50	.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Colored Handkerchiefs	1.50	.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Plaid Mull Neckties	1.50	.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Charlotte Corday Collars	5.00	2.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Plaid Mull Neckties	1.50	.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Hand Emb. Neck Collars	3.00	1.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
MARABOUT					
9 Marabout Capes	8.50	3.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
7 Marabout Stoles	5.00	1.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
VEILINGS					
18 Odd Scarfs and Auto Veils	7.50	2.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
96 yds. Mesh Veiling	.25 and .50	.10	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
9 Silk Chiffon Auto Scarfs	5.00	1.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
17 Odd Chiffon Scarfs	6.00	1.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
HANDKERCHIEFS					
Plain Hemstitched	25	6 for 1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
All Pure Linen	25	6 for 1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Men's Pure Linen	25	6 for 1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Men's Dress Hdk'fs	25	6 for 1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
LEATHER GOODS					
10 Odd Hand Bags	3.00	1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
16 Pocket Books	3.50	1.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
12 Black Velvet Hand Bags	2.00	1.15	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
22 Sample Bedgins, val. 3.50, prices 1.95, 2.95 and 5.00			Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
JEWELRY					
96 Imported Best Buckles	1.00	.25	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
26 Rhine Stone Pendants	3.50	.75	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
17 Imported Mesh Bags	3.50	2.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
UMBRELLAS					
Men's Folding	5.00	3.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
12 Women's Folding	5.00	3.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
19 Men's Union Taffeta	2.50	1.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
17 Odd Parasols	3.00 and 5.00	1.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
ORIENTAL RUGS					
Antique Bergamo	75.00	21.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
15 yds. in. Val 100.00	10.50	12.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Camel's Hair 15.0x37.5	30.00	43.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
14 Kurdistian Rugs, up to 4.50	25.00	26.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
15 Kurdistian Rugs, up to 4.50	25.00	26.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
17 Oriental Rugs, size about 3.6x5.0 to 4.6x8.6. Values 25.00 to 40.00.			Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Kurdistan, 3.6x5.25	10.50	5.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
15 yds. in. Val 100.00	10.50	12.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Antique Bokhara Trapping 18.5x	18.50	4.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Heavy Hilar, 9.6x22.0	45.00	19.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Kurdistan, 18.5x26.0	25.00	12.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Persian, 6.1x3.3	20.00	12.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Mosul	18.50	9.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Hamadan Rugs, up to 15.00	15.00	9.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Heinrichstans	15.00	9.75	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
LARGE ORIENTAL RUGS					
Serape, 8.9x7.6	125.00	83.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Gorevan, 11.6x15.4	150.00	95.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Serape, 11.6x15.4	200.00	185.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Mahal, 11.0x8.5	180.00	125.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Gorevan, 12.8x9.1	180.00	125.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
DOMESTIC RUGS					
Saxony, discontinued pat.	40.00	30.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Wilton Rug, 9x12	45.00	28.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Exminster Rug, 9x12	45.00	28.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Sample Borders	1.25	.35	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Sample Borders	1.25	.35	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
5 Saxony Rugs, 9.0x5.3	9.00	5.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Brussels Rug, 12.0x9.0	30.00	24.75	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
UPHOLSTERIES					
Pillow Tops and Chair Seats, squares of 45 in. Val 100.00	20.00	9.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Sold by square for 10c, 25c, 50c, 100c			Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Drapery Materials, Fancy Serims, Cushions, Bedgones	15.00	12.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
lins. Values 20c to 60c			Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
90 Yds. Hand Blocked Crepe de Chine	1.00	.45	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
90 Yds. Plaided Crepe de Chine	1.00	.45	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
30 Yds. Light Green Velour	3.00	2.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
20 Yds. Light Red Silk Drapery	8.00	4.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
25 Yds. Wavy Drapery	18.00	12.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
SMALL WARES					
Dress Shields, warranted	25	15	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Nail Brushes	25	17	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
Cap Nets	25	6 for 1.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
LACE CURTAINS					
15 Pcs. Muslin Curtains	1.75	.95	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
15 Pcs. Novelty Net Curtains	2.00	1.25	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
15 Pcs. Renaissance Curtains	11.00	7.50	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
3 Pcs. Arab. Curtains	6.00	4.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
3 Pcs. White Curtains	7.50	5.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00
6 Pcs. Renaissance Curtains	15.00	10.00	Polished Fox Scarf	150.00	45.00



## REPLIES FROM 16,000 SHOW PUBLIC IS NOT AGAINST BIG TRUSTS

National Civic Federation  
Publishes Result of Ex-  
haustive Canvass Among  
All Classes in United States

### LIKE SHERMAN LAW

NEW YORK—Analysis of the 16,000 answers received by the National Civic Federation to a series of questions concerning the Sherman law and made public today, indicate little sentiment in favor of its unconditional repeal.

"On the other hand," says the federation, "it is shown that there is practically no desire to abolish large combinations. The public have no desire for government ownership on one side or unrestricted and unregulated private or corporate control on the other. They will accept large combinations adequately regulated."

The questions were sent to editors, political economists, lawyers, publicists, statisticians, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and the officers of commercial, labor and other organizations. As introductory to the questions, it was pointed out that "the Sherman anti-trust act has now been interpreted by the supreme court to mean, as to interstate commerce, that any combination in restraint of trade with the purpose of controlling prices and stifling competition is unlawful."

Going into detail regarding the replies, the federation says: "Eighty-four per cent of the answers pronounce the Sherman law neither clear nor workable, or workable without being clear, but only some 20 per cent declare in favor of its repeal. Of these latter the larger number add that if not repealed, it should be amended, etc. Substantially, the usual phraseology for amending the Sherman law is: 'Make it so that business men can understand it,' or 'bring it into line with modern business conditions.'"

"Eighty per cent of the replies favor federal license or incorporation for companies engaged in interstate commerce, about one-third of the 80 taking federal license as an alternative. Seventy-five per cent are opposed to holding companies, while of the remainder nearly all want holding companies bound by restrictions that would prevent abuses. Government regulation of capitalization is approved by 50 per cent of those to whom that question was submitted, a few of the minority who disapprove suggesting that over-capitalization is not always an evil, but sometimes brings capital into action that would otherwise remain idle."

"Three important advantages claimed for those doing business on a large scale—economies in production, economies in distribution and greater use of by-products—are admitted without dissent by all who answer that query. 'Steadier employment of labor and at better wages,' and 'better protection against industrial accidents,' are denied by 35 per cent and 'more command of international trade' and 'command of the best ability' are doubted by 10 per cent of those answering."

"It is significant that the leaders of organized labor, representing wage-earners are practically unanimous in demanding that the Sherman anti-trust act should be either repealed or amended to exempt from its operations organizations of labor and organizations of farmers."

## MASONS TO MEET AT ALEXANDRIA

WASHINGTON—The second annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association will be held in Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 20 to 22. The association is composed of the grand master and one other representative from each grand lodge in the United States, and its purpose is to get funds with which to defray the expense of building in Alexandria a Masonic temple in honor of Washington in which to keep the priceless Washington relics, now in the possession of Alexandria-Washington lodge.

Washington was for a number of years the master of this lodge. A dinner will be held in connection with the convention. President Taft has sent word that he cannot attend the dinner, but he will be present on the day when the members of the convention visit Mt. Vernon.

## LODGE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL DANCE

The sixteenth annual dance of King Solomon lodge, I. O. O. F., was held last night at Odd Fellows hall and was attended by 500 members and friends. The program opened with a concert.

The officers of the dance were Harris Goldberg, chief marshal, and David H. Grandberg, floor director, assisted by B. H. Modest, H. Folkson, J. Rosenblum and J. Swartz.

The aids were George H. Saxe, M. Shubert, Charles Cobb, A. Laskowitz, H. Kalls, J. K. Latkowitz, William Frank, S. Goldstein, J. Nicholas, S. Federman and J. Kessler.

### BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

WASHINGTON—Government ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone and express properties engaged in interstate commerce is provided in a bill introduced today in the House by Representative Victor L. Berger (Soc., Wis.).

## VIOLIN CLASS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AT CHELSEA



Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music, first at left in back row; Miss Annie S. Haight, teacher, sixth from left in back row; Mrs. Helen S. Avery, church organist, second from right in back row; and the following pupils: Joseph Rosenblatt, Frederick Ryan, Fred Jacobs, Marion Collins, Lauretta Breath, George Winsor, Bennie Michaelson, Rose Katz, Leonard Wilbur, Norman Rosenthal, Jack Boscol, Abraham Wolfson, Esther Rosenfeldt, Ralph Joslin, Florence Taylor, Samuel Levin, Morris Younis, Lazarus Rubin, Sarah Levy, Jane Armitage, Israel Miller, Benjamin J. Levin, Nathaniel Quint, Joseph Israelite, Henry Covin, Robert Williams, Sadie Lipp, Isadore Bean, John Hines, Polly Pevin, Abraham Coren, Henry Rosenthal, Harry Lewis, Julian Friedman, Nellie Hansen, Esther Binsky, Samuel Cohen, Samuel Horowitz, Orin Underhill, Julia Lee, Percy Huddell, Lewis Goodman.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WAKEFIELD

Edwin C. Miller, master of Wakefield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has appointed these committees: Literary, Edson W. White, Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury, Miss Grace Holt, Daniel H. Parker, Frederic H. Sidney; agricultural fair, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Atkinson, Mrs. Julia L. Bartum, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin W. Boardman, Lewis E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sweetser, Miss Martha D. Wilson; music, George E. Dunbar, Miss Helen M. Kelso, Mrs. Aubi Pearl Meyer, Miss Mary F. Prescott, Mrs. Luella M. C. Sidney; regalia, Edson W. White, E. H. Perley, Miss Evelyn M. Boardman, J. W. Glover, Jr., Miss Martha D. Wilson; relief, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Eaton, Mrs. Josephine P. MacQuinn, Miss Bessie Gar-side, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Reid.

### STONEHAM

Miss Margaret Butler, noble grand of Evergreen Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has made these appointments: Banner bearers, Ella Farrin, Carrie Bancroft, Anna Payson, Fannie L. Rogers; palm bearers, Christine Pears, Sadie Dinsmore, Josephine Bardwell.

For Columbian encampment, Patriarchs Militant, J. O. O. F., Charles R. Farrin, chief patriarch, has named: First watch, S. C. Batchelder; second watch, George A. Hersam; third watch, George E. Bell; fourth watch, William Hayward; inside guard, Perley A. Blood; outside guard, Rodney Bancroft; first guard of tent, Roy Hovey; second guard of tent, E. C. Clapp.

### ABINGTON

The pupils of the Dunbar school have organized an improvement society, under the name of the Dunbar School Improvement Society, for the purpose of improving the schoolrooms and grounds. The officers are: President, Joseph Murphy; vice-president, Louise Murphy; secretary, Gladys Crowley; treasurer, Mary Partridge.

The Ladies Social Club of the North Baptist church has elected: President, Mrs. W. G. Wyman; vice-president, Mrs. Ernest W. Calkins; secretary and treasurer, Miss Martha Sawyer.

### QUINCY

Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated lecture on "Historic Quincy" in the First Presbyterian church Tuesday evening.

The Abies class of the Wollaston Baptist church, composed of young women, held a men's night in the chapel Tuesday evening. After a reception and supper the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., of Brookline, delivered an address.

### BRAINTREE

Monatiquet council, Royal Arcanum, has chosen these officers: Royal, F. R. Carmichael; past regent, N. E. Hayden; vice-regent, S. S. Bridgeham; treasurer, Henry W. Mansfield; secretary, Foster F. Tupper; orator, Charles Mellen; chaplain, M. F. Dyer; guide, Maurice Colbert; warden, W. N. Howes; sentinel, Edward Carter; trustee, George Denninger; collector, F. A. Reed.

### RANDOLPH

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church held a women's night in the vestry Tuesday evening. The Men's Club of the Baptist church and the women were present as guests. After a reception the Rev. C. A. Vincent, D. D., of Boston, delivered an address on "The Up-to-Date American."

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the senior class of the high school was held at G. A. R. hall and plans were made for a Valentine party to be held in the town hall, Feb. 14. It was voted to hold a minstrel show the first week in March. The committee includes Misses Velma Litchfield, Alice Shepherd and Edward Ring, Edward Murphy and James Nash.

### READING

The degree team of Security lodge, I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree on candidates of Malden lodge at Malden, Tuesday night.

### WINTHROP

Miss Agnes Ryan, business manager of the Woman's Journal, will be the hostess at the meeting of the Felicity Club, Thursday evening.

### ARLINGTON

The new officials of Longfellow chapter, No. 117, order of the Eastern Star, have been installed as follows: Worthy matron, Mrs. Annie S. Carter of East Weymouth; worthy patron, Claude H. Fleming; associate matron, Mrs. Mary A. Fleming; conductress, Mrs. Blanche A. Bacon; associate conductress, Mrs. Catherine Finley, chaplain, Mrs. Sarah L. Long; marshal, Mrs. Martha C. Spaulding; Adah, Mrs. Nellie C. Wadleigh; Ruth, Mrs. Susan E. Hardy; Esther, Mrs. Grace Whittier; Martha, Mrs. Lillian M. Thompson; Electa, Mrs. Velma M. Halsey; warden, Mrs. Etta J. Jones; sentinel, Andrew Bain.

The St. Johns (Episcopal) guild has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Frank H. Hubbard; vice-presidents, Mrs. William H. Cutler, Mrs. Charles H. Hoxie and Mrs. William A. Marsden; recording secretary, Miss Lena Chard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Philip K. Hills; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Thomas; auditor, Mrs. William Marsden.

### LEXINGTON

John A. Sweetser of Massachusetts avenue has been named to fill the vacancy on the water and sewer commission caused by the resignation of Robert P. Clapp.

These officers of the Lexington grange 233, P. of H., have been installed at Historic hall: Master, Edwin W. Hutchinson; overseer, Alonzo H. Glass; lecturer, George F. Reed; steward, Nathaniel A. Stearns; assistant steward, James A. Bean; chaplain, Daniel H. Hutchinson; treasurer, Nathan A. Fitch; secretary, Mrs. Edith M. Hutchinson; gate keeper, William A. Mulvey; Ceres, Mrs. Bernard F. Baker; Pomona, Mrs. Nathan A. Fitch; Flora, Mrs. Annie H. Bowles; lady assistant steward, Miss Bernice Glenn; executive committee, L. C. Sturtevant (for three years).

### MEDFORD

The Medford Yacht Club has elected: Commodore, J. J. McDonald; vice commodore, John J. Cook; secretary and treasurer, William A. Edmunds; fleet captain, Karl Pike; house committee, R. D. Glawson, Roy White, Victor Adams, William Duncan and William Egan; entertainment committee, Capt. George Calkins, G. Spencer and H. G. Pike.

The new juvenile building of the public library presented by Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence was open for public inspection today for the first time. Tomorrow it will be ready for the use of the young people and will be open during the regular library hours daily.

### WHITMAN

The Republican town committee has organized with Charles D. Dyer, chairman; James T. Kirby, secretary; Albert T. Pinkham, treasurer.

Gershon L. Holmes and William H. Ladd have been drawn by the selectmen as traverse jurors for the February term of superior court at Plymouth, and Bertram W. Atwood as grand juror for year.

### BRIDGEWATER

At a recent meeting of the senior class of the high school it was voted to hold a dance in the assembly hall Friday evening and a food sale Saturday. Miss Grace Hatch was chosen chairman of the food sale committee and an advertising committee consisting of Francis Casbon, Bartholomew Casey and Lottie Capel was chosen. The faculty play will be given Feb. 21.

### BROOKLINE

The "aids" of the Brookline Friendly Society will give two short plays tomorrow night in Whitney hall for the benefit of the society. The entertainment will be in the form of a "Cafe Chantant."

The Girls' Debating Club of the high school has challenged the Girls' Debating Club of the Newton high school and the challenge has been accepted. The date of the debate will be in the latter part of February.

### EAST LEXINGTON

The Young People's Guild of the Unitarian Follen church has chosen this social committee: Miss Nellie King Thayer, Miss Alice Spaulding, Miss Marion Fraser, Miss Mattie Wilson and Miss Beatrice Stoney.

### WALTHAM

Former Mayor Walker is advocating the passage of a bill by the Legislature allowing manufacturing concerns to return to the schedule of 56 hours a week and to end the wage reduction brought about by the 54-hour law. He has taken the proposed legislation up with Speaker Cushing of the lower branch of the Legislature.

The executive board of the Mothers Club has voted to send a request to the directors of the public library asking that the library be opened on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. The club is making plans for its annual fathers night to be held on Feb. 8.

### MALDEN

The public property committee of the city government submitted a plan for the building of more offices at city hall to the finance committee at its meeting Tuesday evening. The plan contemplates partitioning off a portion of the council room and making it into two or three offices.

The school committee has elected these new teachers: Miss Esther M. McEnnes of Ludlow, a graduate of Waltham high and Lowell Normal schools to the Center school; Miss Margaretta J. Conway of Woburn now teaching at Maynard to the Center school. She is also a graduate of Lowell Normal school.

### MELROSE

The charter revision committee met Tuesday night when two forms of the charters to be submitted to the voters were discussed. Three forms are to be submitted, the first two of which are nearly completed and which will be reported to the aldermen in March.

Principal Lorrie B. Hulsman of the high school has received 100 applications for transportation for the Washington trip to be taken by the senior class in April and which will take the place of the former class day exercises.

### NEWTON

The Social Club of the church of the Messiah has elected: President, E. W. Heckman; vice-president, M. E. Beardsley; secretary and treasurer, Miss K. M. Sundling; stage manager, J. H. Turner.

Officers elected by Men's Club of St. Johns church are: President, Edward P. Hatch; vice-president, John H. Eddy; secretary and treasurer, James P. Richardson; directors, Charles E. Avery, George B. H. Macomber, William G. Starkweather.

### HOLBROOK

The Republican town committee for 1912 has organized with Aruthr W. Paine as chairman, George B. French secretary and E. W. Hayden treasurer.

The Central Social Club has appointed a committee to arrange for a dramatic entertainment to be held in the town hall on the evening of March 18.

### EVERETT

Surveyors and engineers of the Boston Elevated have been at work the past few days laying out locations for the abutments for the elevated structure to be built through this city to the Malden square terminal. It is expected that the actual construction work will begin the latter part of March.

### REVERE

The Revere Sewing Circle has elected these officers, who were installed by Mrs. Belle E. Bradbury, deputy matron, and Mrs. Marie Fenggren, marshal: President, Mrs. Helen Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Osborne; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary P. Ameer.

## CHINOOK SALMON TO BE PLANTED

TEHAMA, Cal.—One million Chinook salmon will be turned into the waters of the Sacramento river from the Mill Creek field station of the government hatcheries as soon as the eggs, which are now in course of development are hatched.

The spawn is in various stages of maturity. The fish hatched at the local station will be placed in Mill creek, and from this stream will find their way to the Sacramento river.

## LATENT TALENT FOR MUSIC BEING BROUGHT OUT NOW

There are 44 pupils in the violin class which meets every Thursday afternoon at the high school in Chelsea. The plan was devised by Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the Chelsea schools and he says it is no longer an experiment, for the children are making great progress. The idea is to arouse latent musical interest.

This has long been one of Mr. McConathy's plans and with the assistance of several members of the Chelsea Woman's Club and the cooperation of the school board he has been able to carry it out. Miss Annie S. Haight of the New England Conservatory of Music is the teacher. The pupils have a half hour lesson, for which they pay a small fee. The lessons are given in classes of five or six. Each pupil purchases his, or her, violin, which is sold at cost.

Mr. McConathy has been helped with the work by Mrs. Helen S. Avery, organist at the Central Congregational church, who gives her services free of charge. Already several of the children have advanced from class work and are taking instruction elsewhere.

## VOCATIONAL TALK IS POSTPONED

Because the hall of the Boston Normal school is being used by the board of superintendents for the examination of teachers who wish to enter the service of the city of Boston, and for submasters in the Boston schools who wish to become masters, the weekly lecture on industrial and vocational education has been postponed.

Mrs. John T. Prince is announced to address the students on "Salesmanship" on Feb. 8, and A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, will address the school on Feb. 15 on "Porto Rico." Mr. Rafter accompanied Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau on his recent trip of investigation of education at Porto Rico.

## SCHOONER WILL SEEK TREASURE

To engage in the wrecking business in the West Indies is the ultimate purpose of the crew of the Ned P. Walker, a two-masted schooner, which has been purchased by Boston men and is at present tied up at a berth at Commercial wharf.

It is expected that the vessel will leave here in a week or 10 days to search for the sunken treasures of some of the old Spanish galleons.

The Ned P. Walker has never been engaged in any more romantic business than trading between eastern ports and Boston. She was built in Jonesport in 1881, and hails from Bucksport.

## TENNYSON TO BE DR. GRIGGS' TOPIC

Edward Howard Griggs will deliver a course of six lectures on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson" in Jordan hall on successive Wednesday evenings, beginning Feb. 21, at 8:15.

The first lecture will be on "The Life and Early Work of Tennyson"; that of Feb. 28 on "The Idylls of the King"; that of March 6 on "Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy; the Holy Grail and the Passing of Arthur"; that of March 13 on "In Memoriam: the Period of Grief and Struggle"; that of March 20 on "In Memoriam: the Cantos of Faith and Love"; that of March 27 on "The Expression of Tennyson's Message in Briefer Poems."

## SOMERVILLE CLUB PRESENTS PLAY

The annual guest night of the Somerville Woman's Club, held Tuesday evening in Unitarian hall, Highland avenue, was given an additional interest by the presentation of a comedy, "Lady Bantock's Relations," in which the cast was made up of members of the club.

The play was preceded by a reception, and a collation and dancing followed. About 400 were present.

In the receiving line for the reception were Mrs. Frances M. Weeks, president of the club; Mrs. Belle G. Chaffee, vice-president; Mrs. Harriet G. Hood, chairman of the hospitality committee, and Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Robert Luce.

### PARENTS HEAR ADDRESSES

At a parents' association meeting in the Gilbert Stuart school last night addresses were given by Daniel J. Gallagher on the general subject of education; James E. Thomas, headmaster of the Dorchester high school, on the practical benefit of a high school course, and F. Edwin Walter, master at the High School of Commerce, who outlined the work of that school. The glee club of the High School of Commerce under Edward J. Rowse, director, rendered selections.

### FORMER JUDGE DEWEY HELD

Former Judge Henry S. Dewey was taken into custody today and removed to Pierce farm. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Judge Grant of the probate court on complaint of Charles Gaynor, institution registrar of the city of Boston. This action was taken because of the former judge's queer behavior.

### PILGRIM FATHERS TO ENTERTAIN

Cambridge Colonies of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers will give a musical and literary entertainment in Cypress hall, Prospect street, Cambridge, on the night of Feb. 5. George F. Bradstreet, supreme governor of the order, will make an address.

## MUCH ENTHUSIASM IS SHOWN IN THE NINTH NATIONAL BOAT SHOW

Many Fine Exhibits in Display Covering Every Branch of the Industry—Two Lectures for Today

### SPECIAL FEATURES

The ninth National motor boat and engine show, being held in Mechanics building continued to draw throngs of interested lovers of motor boating today.

Exhibitors are enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming season, for all report actual business and orders placed for boats and engines for spring delivery. In this respect, the show differs from most of its predecessors, for in past years the real business or commercial side of the show was not evidenced until the closing days of the exhibition. This year, however, orders were placed even on the opening night, which proves beyond question that there is greater interest in this year's show than in the past, and that the attendance is composed of a majority of people who are directly interested in boats, engines and accessories.

The general exhibits are of such a nature that they appeal to all classes. The great attractions from the viewpoint of the general public are the auxiliary yacht Seabird which made the transatlantic voyage of 4000 miles from Providence, R. I., to Rome, Italy; the power boat Niagara which successfully navigated the rapids of the great cataract; the Junebug, the 14-foot hydroplane which has a speed record of 32 miles, and the most novel and interesting exhibit of the Waltham Watch Company which is one of the splendid novelties of the show.

The Waltham Watch Company is showing a line of watches and clocks, designed especially for use in motor boats for they are not only waterproof, but only need winding once in 11 days. A little indicator on the face of the watch or clock shows red upon the seventh day which is an invitation to the owner that the watch or clock needs winding. This gives the owner leeway if he happens to be of a procrastinating nature. The company also is showing a chronometer, which should appeal to all yachting organizations, for it is adjusted to all conditions and costs less than the average chronometer now in use by leading yachting organizations. It is beautifully boxed, so that it will stand rough usage afloat or ashore. The line of watches and clocks carried for general use and the combination clocks for use in milady's stateroom, or in town car or limousine is most unique and useful.

The line of accessories shown in the balcony covers all phases of the motor boat industry and a striking exhibit is that of the National Sportsman which shows trophies brought from within the Arctic circle. These include beautiful specimens of the seal, walrus and polar bear. The hydroplanes of the Burgess Company shown in the balcony created much interest as did also the fireless cookers and line of boat utensils for the galley and pantry. The basement this year is just as interesting as the main hall. This part of the exhibition will be found a splendid array of speed launches, cabin boats and the beautifully finished seagoing Gurnet dories.

An interesting part of the show is always presented by the Atlantic Company of Amesbury who, in addition to their characteristic line of sea-going Gurnet dories are showing two semi-speed clipper launches of 25½ and 30½ feet in length, the latter equipped with a khaki duck automobile top.

The Atlantic Company's space occupies three sections just at the head of the stairs leading to the basement and in addition to the boats mentioned they are showing also a 16-foot skiff with a price so moderate that any one with a desire for a boat may own it and a 17-foot launch built along the line of the dory construction, but with a broad stern, equipped with a four-horsepower motor, waterproof ignition and a complete set of cushions for \$300.

There is hardly a foot of space in Mechanics building that does not contain something of interest to those who are in any way connected with the boat and engine industry or enjoy the delights of boat motoring.

This afternoon and evening, Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, who navigated the Seabird on her long transatlantic trip, gives a most interesting and detailed account of this trip, reciting the many thrilling incidents experienced during the eventful voyage. The lecture will be free and should appeal to all who like to sail out on the vast blue.

A large party of engineers from the General Electric plant at Lynn is to attend the show this evening.

## MONEY AFFAIRS CAUCUS IS SET

WASHINGTON—House Democrats will caucus on Feb. 7 on the proposed investigation of the money trust.

Chairman Henry of the rules committee, author of the resolution to create a select committee of seven to take up the combined investigations pending, circulated a petition for caucus on Tuesday and secured the necessary 25 names. The opponents of the investigation will seek to refer it to the standing committee on banking and currency.

## TUFTS COLLEGE STUDENTS PRESS PUPIL CAMPAIGN

Three new sectional clubs were formed among Tufts College students Tuesday night as a result of a campaign to organize representative clubs of students from every part of the East, so that a strong movement may be started in high and preparatory schools to increase the enrolment at Tufts. Fifteen men from Maine became charter members of the Maine club, 15 men formed the Mechanic Arts High School Club and 10 students from Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter handed together in the Philippiian Club.

Officers were elected as follows: Philippiian Club—Philip C. Shute of Salem, president; Warren M. Fiske of Mexico City, Mexico, recording secretary, and Carl Highland of Somerville, corresponding secretary. Mechanic Arts club—Roland H. Page of Boston, president, and Joseph A. Tosti of Revere, secretary and treasurer. Maine Club—Perley F. Ayer of Portland, president; George A. Ricker of South Poland, vice-president, and Parker B. Smith of Auburn, secretary-treasurer.

A committee representing all the sectional clubs at Tufts is to be elected and from time to time entertainments will be held to which sub-freshmen are to be invited. The clubs will also probably send out small booklets stating the advantages of Tufts as a college.

### ANIMALS FOUND UNPROTECTED

Mr. Packard, general field agent of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., on a recent tour through the state, reports many animals unprotected from the winter weather. The society has instructed its agents throughout the state to investigate and see that the laws protecting animals from exposure are observed. The society has been obliged to prosecute in several instances. In some cases the offenders have been punished by fine and three months' imprisonment.

### AMUSEMENTS

## MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Mechanics Building  
NOW  
BEST EVER HELD  
TODAY  
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8  
FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE  
SEA BIRD'S TRIP  
'Cross the Atlantic, 18-foot Yawl'  
MANY NOVELTIES  
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.  
ADMISSION 50c.

### SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, at 7:30  
HANDEL and HAYDN  
SOCIETY  
EMIL MOLLENAUER, Conductor

## THE ORATORIO ARMINIUS

(MAX BRUCH)  
Chorus of Society. Complete Orchestra  
Mrs. ISABELLE BOUTON, Soprano; Mr. H. EVAN WILLIAMS, Tenor; Mr. MARCUS KELLERMAN, Bass; Mr. H. G. TUCKER, Organist.  
Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall and Thompson's Music Store, Park Street, Monday, Feb. 5.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8  
HENRY RUSSELL, Mgr. Dir.  
MADAMA BUTTERFLY (Carmen Melis, Gay, Terfly, Zenatello, Polase)  
FRIDAY AT 8  
MANON (Brosis, Clement, Rides, Madones)  
SATURDAY AT 8  
THE GIRL OF THE FOLIES (Blanchart, Golden West, Lankow, Madones)  
SATURDAY AT 8  
Popular Prices  
TOSCA  
Sunday, Feb. 5—INTERNATIONAL SONG RECITAL. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
Mon. Mat. 7:30. Aid. Fri. 8:00. Symph. Hall and Thompson's Music Store, Park Street, Monday, Feb. 5.

### JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8, at 3  
EVELYN SCOTNEY  
(Soprano)  
GEORGE COPELAND  
(Piano)

This Recital given under the auspices of Miss Hester's School Association. Proceeds devoted to charities. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. at Symphony Hall.

### MISS ROSE I. BYRNE

Teacher of Dancing. (Chaff Student)  
Presents Mr. LEWIS CHAFF



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## DAINTY MOTIF FOR UNDERWEAR THAT IS EASILY EMBROIDERED

The flowers are worked solid and the stems in outline stitch

### MARKETING HINTS

Aim to allow one half pound of meat for each person. The fat should be firm, but if hard and skinny it indicates that the animal was old and tough; if thin, from a scrawny animal.

Beef or mutton should be a deep rose color, and the fat a rich cream. The choicest cuts for roasting are the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs, the sirloin and porterhouse cuts. Sirloin and short cut porterhouse steaks are best, although many prefer the pinbone steak.

When selecting poultry see that the feet are soft and moist, the eyes clear, and the flesh plump.—Philadelphia Times.

## WHITE SERGES ARE IN DEMAND

Liking for red as a relieving note is maintained

WHITE serges, white Bedford cord and various novelty weaves of white wool are in great demand and it is with them that the designers of the advance models have obtained many of their happiest results. The great Parisian dressmakers have launched many experimental models in these materials, some in all white, some relieved by skillfully introduced dashes of gay color.

The liking for red as a relieving note which was evidenced in the fall and winter frocks has apparently not run its course, says the New York Sun, and on some of the smartest white serges one finds touches of red, the beautiful reds ranging from geranium down to the soft fruity and American beauty tones. This red is usually toned down by artfully applied black.

A Paquin coat and skirt model in white Bedford cord, for example, has a collar of black panne velvet across the back and coming forward to a point a little in front of the shoulder, where it joins revers of the white cord. A fold of red raw silk extends below the front edges of the velvet, and along the edge of the velvet just above the red is a line of small close set white pearl buttons sewed on with red silk. Similar trimming is introduced on the cuffs and a little short fringed scarf end of the red silk emerges from a big embroidered eyelet at the left side of the coat waist line.

Buttons play an important part in giving individuality to some of the newest models. The flat buttons with two little holes in the edge of the rim, designed for trimming and intended to be set on in overlapping rows, were cleverly used in a simple one-piece frock of white serge. The frock opened invisibly down the front, but down the entire front

were set silk-bound buttonholes through each of which about two thirds of a flat white pearl button appeared, the button being fastened through the two little holes in its rim which were hidden under the upper edge of the buttonhole.

Charming embroidered muslin cuffs and collar and a little black cravat were the only other trimming, yet this model had an originality which won it scrutiny and praise from every knowing woman who passed it.

A long-sleeved, severely plain frock of white wide wool serge utterly without trimming unless one would call its soft white leather belt and big white pearl ball buttons trimming, bore the name of a well known maker and had the distinction of admirable line, material and finish. It was evidently meant for wear with separate gumpie, and for the benefit of a prospective customer a saleswoman slipped inside its slightly low cut next a knowing little high collar gumpie of net and straight edge Valenciennes with a jaunty little bow of the lace, which added just the right touch of daintiness to the unrelenting severity.

Belts are details of a good many of the most successful serges and linens and even of the sheerer frocks, kid, suede, patent leather and leather trimmed frock material all being used. On one of the most charming French frocks in one importer's stock, a fine white cotton crepon trimmed in black tulle and little black buttons, a narrow belt of black patent leather was effectively used and in the same shop was a sheer ecru cotton voile embroidered lightly on the bodice with red and black and girdled by a narrow belt of red silk trimmed in black patent leather, or perhaps it would be better to say a narrower belt of black patent leather into which were set motives of red silk.

## TABLE CHINA IS INCREASING

Extra sets added to regular equipment

JUDGING from the recent importations shown in shops dealing only in china and glassware, the newest feature of table equipment is the multiplication and elaboration of service, fish, game, and entree plates, a set or sets of each being included in the china closet of women addicted to dinner giving.

At one time an extra fine set of English or French china of the one pattern was considered pretty good. From course to course of the finest dinners the only difference in the china was in the size of the plate.

Hostesses who were looked up to as leaders, gave their guests something to talk about when they first introduced at the beginning of a dinner, service plates much more ornate and costly than the usual dinner plate.

A large percentage of the best china of the world is manufactured for America. The fashion set by persons who can afford to pay for rare and original designs is not confined to any one class of entertainers, service, fish, game and entree plates of many grades now being included among the table china in the best stores, says the Washington Herald.

English ware—Cauldon, Maton, Doulton, Royal Worcester, Coalport and Crown Derby—is represented in the most expensive dinner sets and extra plates. Limoges or French china comes next, and Austrian, not so fine as either but with a good body, comes third. Russia is sending beautiful china which is highly appreciated by persons on the lookout for something different. The patterns on these show a mingling of many colors in small designs, the effect being subdued and not catchy, except to the educated eye.

The latest designs in high quality fish and game plates are with few exceptions

covered with gold or gold shading to green, which is a background for conventionalized fish and birds done in colors. Thus a beautiful fish plate has an edge of raised gold which smooths down to a flat gold surface shading in the center of the plate to a faint green resembling sea water. Outlined in this is a swimming fish.

Game plates also have rims covered partially with gold and tinted centers patterned with a bird or two of blending, not contrasting, colors. The dinner set to go with plates of this description is preferably of white and gold, individuality of design consisting in the application of the gold, which also determines the cost.

Newer dinner sets of average price, not designed to be used with fancy fish and game plates, include designs like those popular nearly half a century ago.

The deep blues are having an immense vogue just now, as are blues a trifle lighter in color. Persons with a colonial dining room show a liking for this old English blue patterned china.

The domestic china dinner sets now in market show designs not unlike the imported Limoges. Among the best of these is a half inch wide border for plate or cup, combining a color dotted with gold and outlined with a pin stripe of gold. Green, yellow, deep rose are seen in this design, which has a rival in a pattern consisting of a slightly wider band made of tiny red rosebuds.

Perfectly plain colored bands are scarcely used at all now, a retailer said, except by hotels and restaurants.

The best veal is usually of a pale color, although the veal of a deep color is more juicy. When examining veal see that the kidney is enclosed in fat, which should be firm and white.

### MODES IN BRIEF

The new necklaces and pendants show increased length and they are lacey in effect.

Capes that are draped to make the figure look narrow are popular as evening wraps.

The vogue for the complete dress, of whatever materials, is far-reaching and greatly liked.

The two most fashionable forms of collars are deep point and the rounding form. Cuffs are deep.

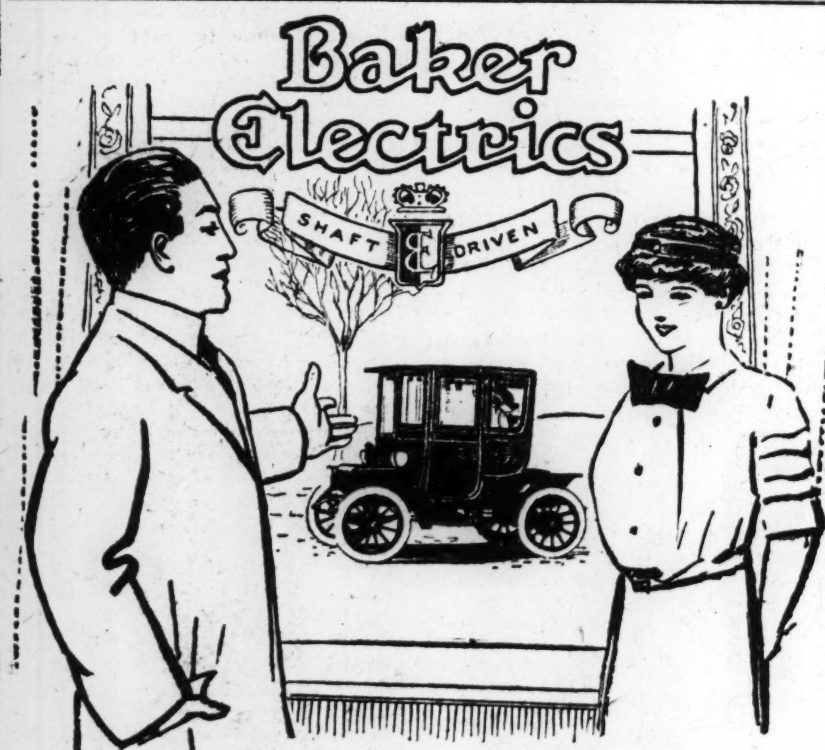
The very narrow tailored skirt, open at the side, is often seen among the new model gowns.

Taupe is the favorite color for the long separate wrap seen on the street. Wide scarfs of fur enliven these.

The new fringed neck bows are made of soft satin often of two contrasting colors, as purple, green, cerise, with black and edged with a black fringe half an inch in width.—Washington Herald.

### CLEAR THE ASHES

Don't let the ashes choke up your grate and burn it out, says the Commoner. Use the shaker often, and empty the ash pan before it gets too full. Keep a regular fire by adjusting both dampers and fuel.



She:—Jim, I'm to get an electric.

He:—Bully for you, Sis. Which car will you get?

She:—The prettiest one that's made, Brother, and the finest.

He:—A pretty motor car, Sis! Why, they are all pretty. What you want is a car which can get somewhere on a charge.

She:—Aren't all electrics alike?

He:—Only the upholstery, Sis, and the wheels. In point of service they differ widely. One car will travel fifty miles on a charge, another a hundred. One car is often out of order, another is always in commission.

She:—Well, I want my car to go as far as anybody's and to be ready when I want it.

He:—You're right about that; and you also want a car which won't eat Daddy out of house and home with its cost of upkeep. What you want is a Baker.

She:—Why, do you think?

He:—I don't think. I know. When an electric has the mileage record of a Baker and stands up year after year without repairs you can bank on it for service. Get a Baker—that's the way it looks to your big brother.

Special electric pneumatic or Mott's high efficiency cushion tires. Exide batteries standard equipment

The Car That Brought Them All to Shaft-drive

A. F. NEALE

BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR

21 MOTOR MART

THE BAKER-MOTOR VEHICLE CO. MANUFACTURERS CLEVELAND, OHIO

### Modish Coiffures Chic and Charming

Created by a Master Designer, inspired by one thought—to express your individual taste with an intimately personal touch. Such a coiffure is

#### "La Felice"

Becoming To All

Its ease of adjustment, imperceptible weight and exquisite handwork unfailingly appeal to women who care for distinction in dress.

Beautiful Booklet upon request.

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

A. Simonson Near 506 FIFTH AVE. 42d St. NEW YORK CITY



"La Felice"

### TRIED RECIPES

#### DUMP CAKE

DUMP into a dish all together the following articles: One cup butter, two cups sugar, three eggs, four cups flour, one pound chopped raisins, one teaspoon soda in a cup of cold water, two teaspoons cream tartar. Any spice you choose. Mix well. Bake in two deep pans.

#### CREAM PIE

When something nice is needed for dessert and there is plenty of cream, try a real cream pie. Line a plate with rich paste rolled very thin and cut several little gashes in the paste to prevent rising while baking in a quick oven. After the crust is cool fill with a cup of thick cream beaten until stiff with powdered sugar to sweeten and a little vanilla flavoring. Half a teaspoonful or even less will be sufficient flavoring.

#### OYSTER SAUSAGES

Take two dozen oysters and rinse well. Chop them very finely and mix with six tablespoonsful of fine bread crumbs, three ounces of chopped suet and a little salt, pepper, paprika, a grate of nutmeg, a little ground mace and half a pound of sausage meat. Mix the whole well together, adding the two yolks of eggs. Put in a cool place for two or three hours to get firm. Flour the hands and make up into sausages or cakes, flour and fry in hot butter or lard. If preferred, they can be thrown into boiling water for three or four minutes, drained, left to get cold, then brushed over with well beaten egg and rolled in bread crumbs and lightly broiled.

#### STUFFED BAKED FISH

The stuffing for a baked fish should be rather dry. Add to one cup of cracker crumbs a pinch of salt and a rounding teaspoon each of finely chopped onion, parsley, capers and pickles, and then moisten with four tablespoons of melted butter. A five-pound cod or haddock should have the head left on for baking. Fill with stuffing and sew up. Cut three or four gashes in each side and lay a small strip of salt pork in each gash. Lay two or three thin slices of pork in the pan, put in the fish, skewering it so as to stand upright and bake; baste open. Garnish with parsley and lemon and potato balls; serve with a butter sauce.

#### LEMON SHERBET WITH GINGER

Boil two cupsful of water with one cupful of sugar for 15 minutes and add half a teaspoonful of gelatin dissolved in two tablespoonsful of cold water. Strain through a cheesecloth and when cold add half a cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsful of sirup from a ginger jar. Freeze and beat in two tablespoonsful of preserved ginger, chopped very fine.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### WITHOUT GLOVES

Gloves are no longer considered an indispensable adjunct of the evening toilette in London, says the Washington Herald. This is partly due to the fact that the latest fashion in jewelry is large rings heavily gemmed. Then the new evening mufts are exquisite creations and do away with any necessity for further hand coverings.

Some of the new mufts have arrangements in their linings where toilet accessories in the way of powder and such things are concealed, and others have on one side a spray of flowers, which when lifted disclose a looking glass large enough to be of use.

### CANDIED ORANGE

For candying orange peels, use only the thick rinds; soak the peels in water, changing several times, until they lose their bitterness, then put them into boiling syrup, and boil gently until they become soft and transparent; then take them out and drain, roll in powdered sugar and put in a dry place. The syrup which adheres to the peel will "candy."—Commoner.

### FRINGE TRIMMING

Muffs of fur or satin are trimmed with fringe, narrow and wide, says an exchange, and evening scarfs, which are made of gauze and gathered in the middle of the back and over the arms, are also edged with a narrow silver or gold fringe that orientalizes the whole costume.

**Dennison's**

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION OF  
Picture Framing with  
**Dennison's**  
Passe-Partout Binding

Call this week and see how easily and artistically you can frame photographs and pictures at very little expense.

26 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

**CHANDLER'S**  
CORSET Exclusive Models STORES  
in  
**CORSETS**  
Waists, Neckwear and Negligees  
MRS. GEO. CHANDLER  
12 and 14 Winter St. and 422 Boylston St. BOSTON

Cut your Rent 33 per cent  
You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with  
**The Kindel Kind**  
Convertible Parlor Furniture

Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:  
**KINDLE BED COMPANY,**  
400 W. Erie St., Chicago.  
Norman & Monitor Sts., Bklyn., N.Y.  
Clifford and Walnut Sts., Toronto, Can.

Highest Award Jamestown Exposition

Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.

## SHOES TAKE ON GREAT VARIETY

In many tones, to harmonize or contrast with gowns

THERE has been so much latitude in clothes that it was only natural to have the shoes follow suit. First came the wearing of velvet pumps on the street, then the open-worked stockings, then the colored heels on black slippers to match the stockings, then the appearance of bronze shoes, which should be kept for the drawing room.

The high white shoe which appeared last summer was well enough in its way with wash skirts, but when women began wearing them with blue and black serges they were conspicuous and certainly not in good taste, says the New York Times.

After the first season we lost all feeling about dark shoes and got used to wearing anything that presented itself. When brilliantly colored stockings came into fashion they were made the most of, and were soon replaced by white stockings with black pumps, which were worn all over Europe last summer, regardless of the nationality of the wearer.

While every one first scoffed at the idea of white-topped shoes with black lowers for American women, we did not show much hesitancy about taking them up. They are now considered the smart thing, and people are beginning to like them. When the boot has not its own white upper part the same effect is gained by wearing white gaiters with black pumps. Gray gaiters are also worn, as well as brown ones and pale biscuit color.

One cannot say anything against this from an economical standpoint, as one's summer pumps will do for winter wear, but from an artistic standpoint there is a great deal to be said, for all colored tops make the feet appear larger, thicken the ankles and do not add to the grace of walking.

Another French fashion that we have taken up which happens to be artistic is the high-heeled house slipper, which has six cross-straps over the instep, three on each side. These add to the height of the

instep and keep the heel of the shoe in place. They are excellent for dancing. These come in bronze, in black satin, and in some of the lighter tones of kid. One does not see them in suede, and, in truth, there are very few suede slippers worn. The artist dressmakers have tried to bring about a fashion for entirely plain slippers of colored suede that do not match the gown, and while they are practically unknown to the many, they may become quite fashionable by summer.

Their distinguishing feature is the lack of a buckle or a bow of any kind. They fit the feet snugly and are worn with silk stockings to match, and they must, happily, contrast with the gown above. For instance, amethyst and jade green are both worn with flaming pink gowns, and coral ones are worn with gray frocks.

The stage has shown the idea of wearing bright holly red ones with a lavender and purple gown and this color scheme is growing more frequent as the weeks go on.

Whatever the exact choice, the general idea remains the same; that we are to have a continuance of gay shoes and stockings. The shoes are so well cut these days that they show off the foot to its best advantage, and it is well that this is so, for they certainly make the feet more conspicuous than they have been for decades.

### HANDSOME COAT

A beautiful chiffon coat seen lately was of black chiffon made on very simple lines and edged all round with two-inch black velvet ribbon bordered at each side with a single close row of rhinestones; the velvet crossed in two pointed ends at the back and finished with tassels of brilliants.—New Haven Journal-Courier.



## NATIONAL TRUST SAVING PLACES OF HISTORICAL OR SCENIC WORTH

Protection of a Nation's  
Beauty Spots Arranged for  
by Organization in Great  
Britain

### BUYING FOR PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A trust formed to acquire the most beautiful scenes and historical buildings of a country, and to preserve them for the permanent enjoyment of the citizens of that country, sounds a utopian idea; and yet in the last 16 years the National Trust of Great Britain has justified its existence by the acquisition of many beautiful places and buildings, and has come to be recognized as the champion and defender of the nation's beauty spots.

Half of its council is nominated by such bodies as the British Museum, National Gallery, Royal Academy, Royal Institute of British Architects, the principal universities, antiquarian, botanical and etymological societies and so on. The trust is in touch also with local archaeological societies and field clubs throughout the country. Many are affiliated to it, and local correspondents keep the council informed of any projected defacement of the scenery in their neighborhood.

Last year, for instance, the metropolitan water board proposed to construct some reservoirs close to the banks of the Thames. The sides of the reservoirs were to be about 40 feet high and though the company expressed their intention of sloping and planting them so as to minimize their ugliness, it was felt their appearance would greatly injure the open meadow-like scenery of the river. The council of the trust, therefore, joined forces with the Thames Preservation League and other societies and urged that the reservoirs should be moved back from the river as far as possible. Ultimately the joint committee of both houses of Parliament refused to sanction the site of the reservoirs, so that the beauty-lovers triumphed and the amenities of the Thames, the playground of London, are still to be preserved.

The London county council and Shoreditch borough council again came forward to help the trust in protecting the famous Geffery almshouses in the Kingsland road, Shoreditch, which were threatened with destruction. The garden of these almshouses made a refreshing open space in a congested area; and now is to be not only preserved but enlarged by the acquisition and demolition of some adjoining houses of no architectural value. These picturesque old buildings and surrounding grounds are, therefore, permanently secured for the enjoyment of future generations.

### Work in Lake Country

Up in the lake country, however, the trust has done, perhaps, its most important work. About 1300 acres, all told, around Derwentwater and Ulleswater have been purchased by public subscription, and the rights of fishing and navigation on Derwentwater (formerly considered private water) thus secured to the public.

Many beautiful hill summits, commanding famous views, have also been bought to the trust, or bought by it. One Tree hill, near Sevenoaks, Mariner's hill, Ide hill, Toy's hill, Brasted Chart, all affording glorious views across the Kentish Weald, have gradually been secured. On the seacoast such well known headlands as Barras head at Tintagel on the north Cornish coast, Morte point (north Devon) and Barnmouth cliff (Wales) may be cited. The summit of Kynin hill at Monmouth has been bought, and an immense area of land round Hindhead, Surrey, including the landmark of the Devil's Punch Bowl. The complete ownership of many commons has been taken over, the lord of the manor having been bought out so that the people's land cannot be infringed upon. Part of the primeval fenland of East Anglia has been secured, also one of the long barrows on Salisbury plain, and the Grey Wethers near Marlborough, on which are characteristic examples of the Sarsen stones. Of equal interest to archaeologists are the Eashing bridges over the Wey, said to date from the time of King John.

The buildings of historic interest are equally varied. The Joiners hall, Salisbury (the hall of one of the old city livery companies dating 1550), Duffield castle, Kinturk castle, old courthouses, and market houses and priests' houses, and Barrington court in Somersetshire—a magnificent specimen of domestic Tudor architecture—are amongst the curious and interesting possessions of the trust. Once purchased or given, all the property is carefully restored and kept in perfect order and the public is admitted to it.

### Famous View Protected

Perhaps one of the trust's most interesting acts of chivalry was the rescue of a piece of land at Windsor in order to protect the famous view of the castle from the river. King Edward VII. gave £200 to the fund and the present King, George V., £250, while the president of the trust, her royal highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, also contributed.

More and more, people are beginning to leave beautiful areas of land to the trust, and ancient monuments are being entrusted to its keeping by local authorities or societies. Coleridge's cottage at Nether Stowey, Somerset, occupied by the poet from 1777 to 1800, and where much of his best work was written, was bought by the Coleridge cottage



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)  
Old postoffice at Tintagel, England, owned by the National Trust of Great Britain—On coast of North Cornwall

preservation committee, and then presented to the trust.

As one studies the work of the trust, one is impressed by the growing spirit of cooperation and harmonious organization manifested through Great Britain. When a piece of scenery or ancient building is to be preserved, local residents first raise all they can towards the purchase; then an antiquarian or archaeologist or commons preservation society may be appealed to, and they in turn apply to the national trust, which issues an appeal to all those interested in the preservation of national beauties. The work of systematic and intelligent conservation which Ruskin preached so vig-

orously (and as he thought so hopelessly) is really being done, steadily and effectively, if without a great flourish of advertisement; and as the trustworthiness and efficiency and public spirit of the trust become more widely known, its usefulness will proportionately increase.

One is inclined to ask if its achievements are the fruit of conservatism or socialism pushed to the furthest extreme? Is the trust the angus of collectivism or communism? Its work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions given from the purest altruistic motives. Its motto seems to be "To conserve all that is good, for the good of all."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

Second Lieut. F. Bradley, assigned to sixth field artillery, to Fort Porter, N. Y., for temporary duty for five days.

Capt. G. H. McMaster, eighth infantry, detailed with organized militia of South Carolina as inspector instructor to Columbia, S. C., and report to Governor of South Carolina for duty.

Orders Jan. 11 relating to Capt. H. J. Koehler, master of the sword, U. S. military academy, revoked.

Capt. B. S. Walsh, Q. M., will make visits to the Stark mills, Manchester, N. H., as often as may be necessary, not to exceed one a month, on business pertaining to manufacture of duck for quarter-master's depot, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. E. A. Everts, eighth infantry, transferred to twelfth infantry, to remain on duty at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., pending the arrival of the twelfth infantry at its station in this country.

First Lieut. J. C. Moore from seventh to ninth infantry.

First Lieut. W. E. Morrison, from ninth to seventh infantry.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the medical department: Lieut. Col. C. E. Woodruff, medical corps, on arrival at San Francisco will report to commandant, western division, for assignment to duty as inspector of that division, relieving Lieut. Col. N. S. T. Harrin, medical corps, who will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report to the commanding officer for duty and by letter to the commanding general, central division.

Maj. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report to commanding officer for duty, and by letter to the commanding general, central division; Maj. W. E. Purviance, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report to commandant for duty; Maj. A. E. Truby, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., report to commanding officer for duty, and by letter to the commanding general, eastern division, relieving Maj. E. E. Persons, medical corps, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, and report to commanding officer for duty to command field hospital and ambulance company No. 2, relieving Capt. J. L. Evans, medical corps.

Captain Bevans, upon being relieved, will proceed to Ft. Mason, Cal., and report to commanding officer, and by letter to the commanding general, western division. Captain Bevans will also report to commanding general, western division, for duty as attending surgeon, San Francisco.

W. Huntington, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to

Ft. Totten, N. Y., and report to commanding officer for duty, and by letter to the commanding general, eastern division.

First Lieut. G. H. McCallan, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., and report to commanding officer that post for duty, relieving Capt. H. H. Johnson, medical corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to the Walter Reed general hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., for duty.

First Lieut. A. Mueller, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Des Moines duty.

First Lieut. C. E. Fronk, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., duty.

First Lieut. V. E. Watkins, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., duty.

First Lieut. F. J. Genzelmann, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Mott, N. J., duty, relieving First Lieut. C. E. MacDonald, medical reserves, who will proceed to his home.

First Lieut. P. G. Drake, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. McKinley, Me., for duty.

### Navy Orders

Civil Engineer R. C. Hollyday, detached chief of bureau of yards and docks, navy department, to duty; connecticut at bureau.

Boatswain Frank Hindrelet, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the St. Louis.

Movements of Naval Vessels  
Arrived—Yorktown at Santa Elena bay, Cheyenne at Tacoma, Hobart at Santo Domingo City, Gwin and McKee at New York, Hannibal at Guantanamo, Nero at Mare Island, Rainbow at Kankung.

Sailed—Vulcan from Guantanamo for Hampton roads, Leidas from Havana for Annapolis, Whipple from Sausalito for San Diego.

### Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—During the stay of the Rainbow at Nanking, with Rear Admiral Murdock on board, the cable address of the commander-in-chief remains Shanghai.

According to advices received at the navy department, the cruiser Yorktown is now at Santa Elena, 110 miles from Guayaquil.

The cruiser Maryland is due at Santa Elena today. The Yorktown will proceed to Panama. The Maryland will remain on the Ecuadorian coast.

Count d'Almeida, minister from Portugal, notified the state department Tuesday that the Portuguese cruiser, the Republica, which participated in the Florida railway celebration, will arrive at New York today to remain there until Feb. 5. She is commanded by Capt. Leme Camara.

## PROGRESSIVES FAIL TO UNITE

OMAHA—The proposed fusion between the Roosevelt and La Follette forces has not been ratified by the La Follette leaders here.

Congressman George W. Norris, one of the La Follette leaders, today notified John Yeiser, in charge of the Roosevelt movement, that he was opposed to the division of delegates and insisted that Roosevelt men support Senator La Follette.

Mr. Norris is a candidate for United States senator.

Mr. Yeiser wrote Mr. Norris that if the latter did not support Colonel Roosevelt a Roosevelt candidate for the Senate would enter the field against him.

BERRY FIRM INCORPORATED  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Bald Knob Strawberry Company was granted a charter recently. Its capital is \$4500.

## RIVER BOULEVARD PLANNED BY CITY

FRESNO, Cal.—The chamber of commerce has taken up a proposition for the construction of a boulevard along the San Joaquin river bluffs from Herndon to Millerton, in the Sierra Nevada, about 25 miles in length.

The construction of the boulevard from Herndon to Lanes, a station 10 miles north of this city on the river, would complete a triangular automobile drive of about 30 miles in all, the river portion of which would be of considerable scenic beauty.

This portion of the boulevard is almost certain of construction by the supervisors in connection with the building of the state highway to this city. The further portion, to reach to Millerton, which was the county seat up to 1874, will lead through a beautiful foothill and summer resort country.

## Lines by Locker Lampson Join Present with Past

"Muscular Motion" Theory  
That Claims Attention  
Today Occupied Thoughts  
of Poet Half Century Ago

### IDEA IN "BEGGARS"

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

SOME profound observer, whose name we do not at this moment recall, has said that this age is witnessing a great revolution in politics and economy, and that things are changing everywhere. Aside from the fact that when Elizabeth came to the throne men probably shook their heads and mourned the ardent days of Mary Stuart, thus showing unconsciously that men have a trick of being much the same at all times, we have no quarrel with this saying. Things are changing and did they not, we should be like so many specimens preserved in bottles, calmly satisfied with antediluvian memories and not at all worried about the future, because there would be no future. The change, however, has been in the way in which men have gradually come to look at questions that in themselves and their elements are by no means different from questions that have held the attention for centuries.

Such a change is one of thought, not of men in the flesh, and has been in most cases slowly evolved, not by any means suddenly presented to consciousness in full development. Why this has been so, we do not pretend to say; there have been those that saw ahead of their epoch and their society, sometimes to effect an improvement and sometimes to be satisfied with the excuse of despair; on the other hand, there have been those that were willing to take their exercise in regions not attempted by the angels and they have left the world much as they found it. But at least we can watch here and there the slow development of views different from what have been held for a very long time.

Let us glance at a line or two from the pleasant verses of Frederick Locker, who later added to his name that of Lampson, after his father-in-law, the Vermont man that came to England and was naturalized. His "London Lyrics," published by Kegan Paul, will give us what we need for this paper. Locker Lampson was of London, of it in the sense that he liked the smell of it, knew all about it, or his part of it, understood its ways and in his own degree watched its people as closely as Thackeray or Dickens. He was not a man exposed to the hard things of the world, and that he could be touched at all by the sight of others' endurance of them is very much to his credit in a generation when much prosperity was somewhat closing England's ears to certain duties that today cry very loudly and are being heard.

We think that if any one is inclined to blame him and men of his school, a good deal of the public's time will be advantageously saved if such hesitate a little and, if they have what Mr. Balfour has called "moral imagination," try to put themselves in Locker Lampson's place. There is a good deal of difference between "moral imagination" and calling attention to another's defect in the reaches of social sympathy. Locker Lampson wore good clothes, he saw cultivated people, he never had to wonder where the rent was coming from, he could take a run over to the Continent whenever he liked, in fine he was the happy victim of indurating circumstances, insulating so far as social sympathies might go. Yet he perceived certain things slightly that today Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith perceive very much. Let us not draw attention to the vanished boots of Locker Lampson grinding the neck of a downtrodden proletariat, but let us more gracefully and sensibly be thankful that he and the other two gentlemen perceived what they did. If we do this, perhaps we can point a moral without putting a razor edge on it.

In one of his pieces, called "Beggars," he tells us how he is strolling along Pall Mall

"in a rapt reverie.  
I am thinking if Sophy is thinking  
of me,"

when he is roused by a ragged, shivering wretch who asks him to buy a comb. We do not remember either in the West End or the city to have seen much business done in combs, but combs are the common denominators of such small wares as wandering traders sell. Nor can we imagine Frederick Locker Lampson using in public or private any but his own certified comb, but he buys one and goes on to the club, where he sits by the fire and continues to think of Sophy. It may be observed that when you shiver in London you really shiver and you like a fire very much. He has other adventures and finally gets to the house of his affianced. They have tea, and she gives him a paper weight and tells him something that she has heard about the "muscular movement" of animate beings. It comes time for him to depart and he says in his last stanza:

"Thanks I (when I've said au revoir, and depart—  
A comb in my pocket, a Weight—at my heart),  
And when wretched Mendicants writhe,  
There's a notion  
That begging is only their 'muscular motion.'"

This is not as plainly heartless as one might think; here are a young woman and a young man, they are happy with all that happiness the world so much respects and loves, and they are not going to go into committee on the subject of unemployment or the Poor Laws. No, they would not think of that. But if the reader take the trouble

to go over these verses he will see that the poet has made it fairly plain that Sophy is probably in the habit of passing with gossamer absence of thought over certain subjects that are not so merry or so pleasing as others. She thinks neither this nor that upon them; she conveniently does not think at all, a process that although physically comfortable has its drawbacks. On the other hand, the poet has noticed certain phenomena, at least their breath has made a tiny wreath upon the mirror of his thoughts. The breath may be wiped off, but it has been there. The comb-seller and other figures have bothered him, perhaps not very long, but for a measurable space of time, and it is perfectly plain that he is not entirely satisfied to believe that what he has seen "is only their 'muscular motion.'" Has he not seen them, been pinched by the same way that has pinched them, does he not wonder whether in the case that he were come to balance a comb against a bit of fried fish he would like to have his work described with impersonal airiness as "muscular motion"? This is a process of enlargement, self-satisfaction has lumbered toward the light, not very far perhaps, but not away from it.

Now, if one Locker Lampson noticed these things nearly half a century ago, we may be sure that Smith and Jones had perceptions too, but could not put them into verse and if we add to this total more Smiths and more Joneses we come in time to have what writers are fond of describing as "awakened public conscience," a conscience that is shown today in a greater and more practical sympathy with those that contend with certain social phenomena than was shown in "the golden '70s." There are still many that are content to describe comb-sellers, emperors and the rest of the human race as exponents and that alone of "muscular motion," but there are many more and their numbers grow that share Locker Lampson's kindly doubt of the excellence of this "theory," a doubt that these proceed to put into practice by showing the comb-seller that there are other ways of livelihood. The distance that the movement in this more hopeful direction has gone marks the advance in the social thought of our day and of Locker Lampson's, a difference that might be put in a different way: in his day men were very apt to avoid unpleasant answers by not asking themselves questions, whereas in our day men ask the uncomfortable question and are willing to believe that in wholly encountering it can the only solution wholesome to mankind ever be found. But justice is the eternal chastener; in the pride and bustle of new moving kindness men must be just, and this they can only be by recognizing that some one, as Locker Lampson for instance, has had the faint inkling of the thought of which today and with reason they are proud.

Persons who desire to find "more sense than poetry" in the lines of a versifier are disposed to observe the points of punctuation in the reading of his productions, but they who have a greater fondness for poetry than they have for punctuation, will give each rhyme word its dominating emphasis and dwell upon it long enough to make it an audible factor in the poetic structure of which it is a part. On the other hand, perhaps nothing is more certain to destroy the beauty of poetry than to have it read in a "sing-song" manner.

A great deal of care can well be bestowed upon the proper reading of a piece of poetry. Perhaps it deserves more thought and study than is necessary for the proper rendering of a piece of music. Yet, almost everybody is of the opinion that poetry can be read "right off, the first time trying." No doubt a better reading of poetry would result in a better appreciation of its beauty.

AMATEUR NIGHT  
When the untired crowd comes to view  
The great big actor confronting him.  
It's the sea of faces, 'twixt us two,  
That makes his head begin to swim.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said: "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess that events have controlled me. Now at the end of three years' struggle the nation's condition is not what either party or any man desired or expected." In every field of human endeavor things hardly ever go in just the lines that men plan that they shall. Yet this is no argument against the desirability of careful planning. Though it may be very true, as Robert Burns has set it forth, that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," it cannot be doubted that it is lots better to work with a plan than it is to proceed in a haphazard, catch-as-catch-can manner. It is organized and intelligent effort that is most likely to count. The men who try without winning are no doubt fewer in number than are the ones who win without trying. Until the architect has made some plans and specifications it is almost impossible for the builder to proceed with his work. The builder may not be compelled to follow the architect's plans to the letter, but in a general way he must have something to guide him in his work. In a southern

ST. JOHN, N. B.—As a result of the visit of British experts now on the ocean to their way to New Brunswick to report finally on the cement possibilities of the Albert county deposits, it is expected that one of the largest plants in the Dominion if not in the world will be erected in that section of the province.

The Telegraph is informed on reliable authority that the project will not be less than 2500 barrels a day and that, necessarily, a very large payroll will be sustained.

NEW YORK—Strike of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers Union has been authorized. Secretary Malloy said that the date of the strike had been left to the executive committee of the union. The strike will affect from 30,000 to 40,000 operatives, mostly women, Mr. Malloy said.

PENSION BILL CARRIES \$152,579,000  
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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FIRST and last, a good deal of discussion has been indulged in regarding the proper way in which poetry should be read. The general verdict is that poetry is a kind of music in which, instead of the music notes which may, to a considerable compass, send the singer's voice up and down the scale, are the words to be read more after the manner of a chant, in soft cadences and with no less pronounced musical effect. There are musicians who say that they derive the same rare pleasure in scanning, in silence, the score of a composition, that they do in hearing the notes played. Their "musical imagination" is sufficient to tell them just how the notes would sound if properly played on a perfectly toned instrument. However, such acutely equipped mental imagery is unusual. It would indeed be a very rare company of persons the members of which could find as much delight in reading a common score of some composition as they could in hearing some one of their number perform it on an instrument. It will be conceded that the average person must secure his best impressions of music through the sense of hearing rather than through the eye.

There are those who maintain that the same conditions hold true with the enjoyment of poetry: that it is very largely an audible pleasure rather than one to be obtained through visual impressions. Certain it is that such verified facts as might fall under the general term of "jingles" must preserve much of their rhythm and momentum from being spoken aloud. It is hardly to be supposed that the poet Poe intended that the fine music of his "Bells" and "The Raven" was to be obtained by a mute reading of his lines. Manifestly he intended them to be read aloud if, indeed, he did not have the needs and the vocal possibilities of the platform elocutionist in view while he penned them.

Persons who desire to find "more sense than poetry" in the lines of a versifier are disposed to observe the points of punctuation in the reading of his productions, but they who have a greater fondness for poetry than they have for punctuation, will give each rhyme word its dominating emphasis and dwell upon it long enough to make it an audible factor in the poetic structure of which it is a part. On the other hand, perhaps nothing is more certain to destroy the beauty of poetry than to have it read in a "sing-song" manner.

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city a gentleman fond of horseback riding employed a negro boy to attend to his horses and to saddle and bridle them whenever the occasion required. The saddle used was of a pattern wherein the front and rear horns were somewhat alike, making it rather difficult to distinguish between them. The first time the negro boy put this saddle on a horse he got it on hind side before. When the boy's employer saw what the boy had done he said to him: "Sam, you've got the saddle on wrong end to!" "Ye-zer," said the boy. "I lows I have, but how did I know which way you was gwine?"

The difference between the ends as planned and the results as achieved may be rather striking and may almost leave one to infer that some one in shaping events must have been misinformed regarding the direction in which somebody was going. Pope tells us: "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

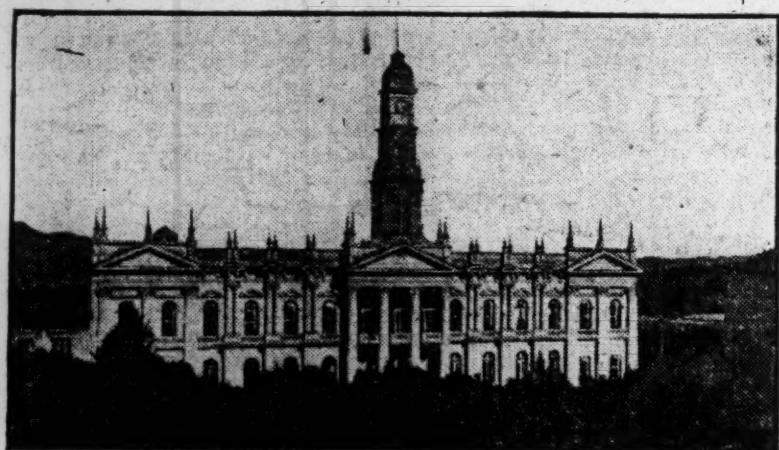
All results are colored and shaped by every effort put forth in their behalf. It is from the Romans that the newer western peoples have borrowed the term "candidates." The word means, the white robed one. It was by appearing in a loose white toga that the Roman citizen announced his willingness to serve his country in an



## BOLIVIA'S WEALTH ITS MINERALS

More Rapid Development of the Mining Industry Looked for as the Result of Arrangement With Chile Giving Access by Rail to the Seacoast

With the opening of the Panama canal a new era is dawning for the Latin Americas. Already the eyes of the world are centering north and south of the isthmus of Panama. So the Monitor has arranged for a series of special articles, to be published on Wednesdays, presenting glimpses of the remarkable activity which is now bringing the sister republics into the limelight. History is in the making in the western hemisphere, and the present series aims to show the vital elements at work. Today's article, the third of the series, deals with Bolivia.



Bolivian capital at La Paz, recently erected, is an imposing structure and loftiest national government seat

BOLIVIA is gradually reconciling itself to the fact that it is never again to possess even an inch of seacoast. Much that had to do with Bolivia losing its territory bordering on the Pacific, however, was not of the nation's own making. International disturbances in the neighboring countries of Peru and Chile resulting in wars between them, and later a conflict between Bolivia and Chile, finally led up to the signing in 1895 of the treaty of peace between the latter nations. Bolivia then found itself shut off completely from the sea.

According to an agreement entered into 10 years later, Chile consented to construct a railroad at its own expense from the port of Arica to the Bolivian capital, La Paz. The purpose was to give the Bolivians free transit through Chilean territory to certain towns on the coast. Bolivia also obtained an indemnity for ceding its coast land, and Chile promised to help in the construction of railroads for the purpose of opening up the country.

The amicable arrangement with Chile will now allow of such development within Bolivia as should bring the mining industry there into its own. No other country in all South America is so rich in minerals. Apart from the so-called precious metals, the tin deposits are enormous. In 1909, one fifth of the world's tin supply came from Bolivian mines. At a height of 16,000 feet above sea level, utilizing water power generated 2000 feet farther up in the Andean heights, the machinery of the great tin mines is bringing millions of dollars worth of that mineral out of the mountain sides.

All the territory covered by the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and Washington is not so great as that of Bolivia. In fact, the Bolivian republic is the third greatest in territorial extent in South America. Yet its entire population is no more than half of New York's 5,000,000.

### Seeking Immigration

Bolivia, however, is not going to stay as it is. There are great efforts now making to bring immigration to the country. The progressive administration has secured enthusiastic support among the people. Like most other Latin-American nations Bolivia has called a halt on internal strife. The boundary question, usually most difficult of any to be decided, has been adjusted quite satisfactorily. President Eliodoro Villazon has proved himself a capable chief executive.

Between the United States and the republic of Bolivia there always have existed the most cordial relations and credit for this must go in part to Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, who as minister of his country, has represented Bolivia at Washington for some years. There are few foreign representatives at the capital that have succeeded like Senor Calderon in bridging situations that others might not find so easy. He is in great demand as a speaker, and for a number of years he has been one of the prominent figures at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration.

The capitol building at La Paz has the distinction of being the loftiest seat of national government in the western hemisphere. It is a beautiful structure, recently erected in place of one that had dated back to the period of the reconstruction. There is, of course, but little similarity between La Paz and such great cities as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. But practically all that modern activity can do to make for comfort and beauty of arrangement has been done in La Paz. The wealth of the community recalls the Spanish occupation, when the gold and silver of the Bolivian mines and the treasures of the Incas gave the invaders glimpses of

the immeasurable riches of the new-found land to the west of old Spain.

### Bolivia's Products

There is a record of silver production from 1545 to 1864 in the mining districts of Sucre, Potosi, La Paz and Cochabamba amounting to \$3,500,000,000. But there was mined much for silver of which no account was ever taken. At present Bolivia yields about \$4,000,000 worth of silver annually. An equal amount of rubber is exported. Curiously enough the fur exports are a considerable item, and as in so many other parts of South America, they represent both the tropical and the temperate zones.

The history of independence in South America could not be written without according to Bolivia the major honor for heroic struggle. The present republic was named after Simon Bolivar, the liberator, and the country was in the early days a part of the empire of the Incas of Peru. In 1538 Pizarro made his appearance in that part of South America.

It had been part of the policy of the modern Bolivian nation in the nineties, to make Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba and Oruro in turn the national capital. Late in 1898 an attempt was made to pass a law to the effect that Sucre should be the perpetual capital. It was then that La Paz spoke strongly. The result was that a new regime began, with Colonel Pando as the provisional president. He was elected President shortly afterwards, and proved himself capable in every way. La Paz was then chosen capital in earnest.

A native of Cochabamba, President Eliodoro Villazon is a lawyer by profession. He has a high reputation for justice. When he served as minister for foreign affairs he managed his office especially well because he had previously served as Bolivian minister to England, France and the Argentine republic.

Bolivia has two Vice-Presidents, elected like the President for a term of four years. The constitution forbids an immediate reelection. President Villazon was inaugurated August 6, 1909. While Brazil has a long coastline of its own on the Atlantic ocean, the powerful neighbor of Bolivia will naturally try to send some of its products to the Pacific. To do this, however, it will be necessary to go through Bolivian territory. "But it is exactly because of this fact that the shut-in country may benefit largely by the development in the Brazilian republic. Railroad construction within that nation is as much westward as eastward. It is not difficult to understand that in many ways Bolivia would profit by the enterprise of Brazil in finding an outlet to the Pacific.

They are already beginning to figure La Paz as the coming railroad center of that section of South America bounded by the Andes on the east and the Pacific on the west. It is but a few years since the coach and mule were the principal means of reaching that city. Now the Southern Peru railway and the Antofagasta & Bolivia railway, each starting from the coast, make communication easy with the Bolivian capital. Two other lines are in contemplation. One railroad will attain an elevation of 15,199 feet, at Huacayo, whence it will descend rapidly to Coripata, 5740 feet above sea level.

A traveler gives this word picture of La Paz:

"You feel that you are approaching the brink of a great precipice. On the edge is seen a white tower which serves alike the purpose of boundary mark and lighthouse. In another moment the electric tram, which conveys the passengers from the ordinary trains down the steep incline begins the descent, and to the right, in what appears to be a valley a thousand feet below, spreading out in all directions, stands the unique and picturesque center and principal city of Bolivia. It was a strange and beautiful sight as seen at the close of a bright day. There lay La Paz far beneath, complete with its church spires, public buildings, square, plaza, parks, botanical gardens, shaded avenues and the imposing residences with their pretty gardens. Before the station is reached you realize that you have arrived in a city boasting a population of 78,000 and in which the Spanish architecture of the sixteenth century shows in marked contrast to the French stucco elevations which abound in the modern cities of South America."

### CITY GETS 50,000 ACRES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A gift of 50,000 acres to this city for charitable purposes has been made by Edward Wisner, known as the father of reclamation by draining in Louisiana. The only condition stipulated is that the city is not to dispose of the land within 100 years.



SENOR DON ELIODORO VILLAZON President of Bolivia

## NEWS BRIEFS

### NEW CITY CODE IS READY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's new city code, which was begun under the administration of Mayor Robert F. Maddox, has been delivered to the city of fices by the printers. The complete book contains about 1100 pages and includes all the ordinances and laws up to Dec. 1, 1911.

### RAILWAY PLANS POWER HOUSE

LOUISVILLE—The construction of a new power house, at an estimated cost of \$300,000, that will act as a supplementary plant to the \$800,000 power house owned by the Louisville Railway Company at Logan and Jacob streets, will be begun within the next year by the Louisville & Interurban Company, an affiliated corporation of the Louisville Railway Company.

### L. DIANA MEN PLAN MILL

GEORGETOWN, Miss.—Four lumber dealers of Indianapolis, Ind., who visited from New Orleans to Jackson in hopes of locating a suitable place for the erection of a large lumber mill, have announced that it probably will be located at this place.

### GOLD DUST REACHES TRAIL

SEWARD, Alaska—A ton of Iditarod gold dust arrived over the trail recently by dog team en route to Seattle.

### FAIR SITE TO BE ENLARGED

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The House of Representatives recently voted to appropriate \$16,000 for the purchase of a site adjacent to the state fair grounds. The ground is to be used for a fish hatchery to be established in Kentucky by the United States government.

### WOMAN'S COLLEGE OPPOSED

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The Lynchburg Alumni Association of the University of Virginia has adopted a resolution opposing the location of a woman's college at the university and calling upon the General Assembly at Richmond to defeat the bill now pending with that aim in view.

### COLLEGE ELECTS NEW HEAD

LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Davidson (N. C.) College was recently elected president of Washington and Lee University to succeed Dr. George H. Denny, who is now president of the University of Alabama.

### GEORGIA TOWN TO GET DEPOT

ATLANTA, Ga.—Application to the railroad commission by the Albany Terminal Company for approval for an issue of \$15,000 stock, will undoubtedly be welcome news to the people of that city since it means they are soon to have a new union depot. The structure will cost \$80,000.

### INSTITUTE FOR BOY FARMERS

MACON, Ga.—At a meeting of about 25 farmers from Bibb, Monroe, Jones and Houston counties recently at the Lanier hotel it was decided to organize an agricultural institute for the boy farmers of the four counties.

## BLACKSTONE AND MORRELL WRITERS

Dissenting Clergymen Both Contributed to Early American Literature — One a Hermit-Student and the Other a Poet

Writings by a quaint figure in New England history and a Puritan poet, both of whom were dissenting clergymen, are dealt with in this, the ninth, article touching upon the Massachusetts Bay plantations' contributions to early American literature. Blackstone was a student and hermit, while Morrell achieved prominence through his scholarly verses. They were neither of them in sympathy with the intolerance that was characteristic of their period, and this fact lends additional interest to their lives and works. These articles are published on succeeding Wednesdays.

I came from England because I did not like the Lord Bishops; but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the Lord Brethren.—Blackstone.

My muse is plain, concise, her fame's to tell in truth and method. Love or leave. Farewell.—Morrell.

The first settlement on the shores of Boston bay was made by Capt. Robert Gorges, in 1623, though this fact is often lost sight of, because, although an organized attempt, it failed for lack of high motive that rendered the later settlement a success. Gorges came under the sanction of the crown, provided with a council and other officials and accompanied by two clergymen of the Church of England. One of these, William Blackstone, figures quaintly in New England history as student and hermit; the other, William Morrell, takes his place among New England writers by virtue of a Latin and English poem, entitled "Nova Anglia." Both clergymen were Puritans, out of sympathy with the tyranny of Laud, apostles of toleration and forerunners of the 2000 seeders from the Church of England, who, in 1662, refused submission to the act of uniformity. They were not, however, separatists, and could not well amalgamate with the churches in the colony. Both were scholars, and men of high Christian character; men, moreover, of peaceable instincts, who disdained to stir up strife by meddling with the prevalent form of belief and practise. Morrell bore a commission from the ecclesiastical court to "exercise a superintendence over the churches established in the colony," but the Plymouth authorities did not know of this until just before he sailed away, having spent an amiable year at neighborhood Wessagusset. He would have been glad to minister to a congregation of his own communion; but seeing, no doubt, the good lives and earnest purpose of these Pilgrims and recognizing the high motives that had brought them thither, he was not one to try to impose upon them the forms of a church then distracted by foes within its own borders.

Blackstone remained in America and took up his abode, about 1625, upon the Shawmut peninsula, where Boston now stands, being its first white inhabitant; and inasmuch as he built a house, planted an orchard and lived there continuously for 10 years, alone and unmolested by the Indians, he may be called by some its founder.

We have already seen what this generous recluse did for Winthrop's colony at Charlestown when it was in trouble, inviting the whole company over to share his peaceful domain. The "excellent spring" of which he told them was probably in what is now Louisburg square. Blackstone's farm included the present Common, and his house was situated not far from the crossing of Spruce and Beacon streets.

### Lived on Site of Boston

In 10 years the colony he had invited over became something less than home to him. He was not ill-treated, but as one declining membership in the separatist church he could have no vote upon any of the colony's affairs, and his "canonical coat" and prayer book were an offense. Cotton Mather speaks of him as "a godly Episcopalian," and as "a

man who was indeed of a particular humor, and would never join himself to any of our churches," quoting then the saying of Blackstone as given previously. The fact was that Blackstone had as little sympathy with an intolerant congregational order as with an intolerant and distorted prelacy, and having come away from England to escape the unceasing clamor of religious controversy, he now resolved to depart once again in peace, for the sake of peace.

The colony paid him a reasonable sum for his rights in the land and for his house, and in 1635, taking his books and his cattle, he proceeded by an Indian trail through the forest, going on foot and unattended through the Indians' country to a spot now included in the village of Rosedale, R. I.

There, again the first white inhabitant, he built himself another house, which he named Study hill, planted another orchard and grew roses beside the little river which still bears his name. Occasionally, he went to Providence to preach or otherwise minister to a few who desired church services. Having lived in solitude for about 30 years, he went up to Boston, and brought home a wife, submitting to the civil ceremony before a magistrate, which was the only marriage service countenanced by the colony. When he passed away in 1675 there was a little son to leave the name of Blackstone to highly respectable descendants. These—in 1880—erected a monument to their ancestor's memory, upon a spot marked for many years by a plain slab, and within the grounds of the Lonsdale company's mill.

Had Blackstone's house and his books and manuscripts not been destroyed by fire, in connection with an Indian uprising soon after he passed away, the works from his pen would doubtless be quite numerous, and of great historical value. In that case, we might also have had what is now totally lacking—some light upon his heart history; what slings or arrows of outrageous fortune had turned this generous and scholarly gentleman into a hermit and produced in him oddities of character. His name is variously spelled, but it has been ascertained that when he signed his name in taking his two degrees at Emanuel College, he wrote it Blaxton.

### Morrell Close Observer

Not a great deal is known about Morrell, except through his poem. During the year that he remained behind Gorges he appears to have concluded that the planting of the colony had been a mistake and that he himself was not of a caliber to work in partnership with such men as either Weston or Gorges. He made no attempt to exercise his functions as presbyter, but used his leisure in writing. His poem proves him to have been a diligent observer and possessed of classical taste. Indeed, it is agreed among critics that the Latin lines are superior to the English, being clearer in meaning and smoother in construction.

In excerpting the more melodious lines have been taken, leaving out such as these, that occur in an enumeration of the American animals:

Foxes both gray and blacke (though blacke I never beheld) with muscats, lynxes, otter, beaver.

Also, the spelling has been modernized for greater ease in reading.

The opening address to New England has some fine lines:

Fear not, poor muse, 'cause first to sing her fame, That's yet scarce known except to map or name: A grandchild to earth's paradise is born Well-limb'd, well-nerv'd, fair, rich, sweet, yet forlorn. Thou blest director, so direct my verse That it may win her people, friends, comers: Whilst her sweet air, rich soil, blest seas, my pen Shall blaze, and tell the nature of her men.

He describes the land thus: Westward a thousand leagues a spacious land Is made unknown to them it did command. Of fruitful mold, and no less fruitful main. Inrich with springs and prey, highland and plain. The light, well-temper'd, humid air, whose breath

## PUPILS TO FORM OUTDOOR CLUB

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Walking or "hiking" clubs are to become a part of the school system in Los Angeles, according to J. H. Francis, superintendent. Mr. Francis said he desired to get away from the indictment against the American public school system by foreign educators that the pupils were "simply manufactured" and absorbed no more than their capacity under present conditions.

"I desire to get away from the system that is reducing our schools to the mere factory routine," said Mr. Francis.

"I believe that the children can learn more in two hours walking through the mountains or orchards than they could in days of book study. Therefore, I have decided to put into effect each teacher in the high, intermediate and grammar schools to set apart one afternoon each week for walks in the hills and valleys and to encourage the formation of daily walking clubs after school hours."

### PLYMOUTH BOYS TO GIVE PLAY

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—For the benefit of the Plymouth Boys Club, an operetta, "The Dress Rehearsal," will be presented Thursday evening at the Plymouth theatre. The Boys Club orchestra will furnish the instrumental music. The affair is under the supervision of Mrs. Henry W. Royal, Miss Helen S. Finney, Mrs. Grace A. Pope and Paul Smithson.

## MAMMOTH PARK SCHEME AGITATED

LONG BEACH, Cal.—The city may decide to make the territory adjoining the old Bouton reservoir into a mammoth park. The land is owned by the municipal water department and embraces 80 acres. Through this territory runs a canyon, at the bottom of which an artificial lake could be established without much trouble or cost, it is claimed.

That the land offers vast possibilities as a rustic retreat is the opinion of all the members of the city council. The council may decide to take some action upon this matter.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS DECLINE

LOUISVILLE—A statement of estimated operating revenues of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company during the third week of January was issued recently, and shows that earnings were \$992,415, a decrease of \$70,155, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Earnings during the first three weeks of January are given at \$2,784,905, as compared with \$3,052,925 in 1910.

### MAY RESCIND TAX ACTION

ALBANY, N. Y.—A concurrent resolution rescinding the action of the Legislature of 1911 in ratifying the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution was introduced Tuesday by Assemblyman Hiram, chairman of the judiciary committee.

## MORE BATTLESHIPS NECESSARY ASSERTS SECRETARY MEYER

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer has issued the following statement in reply to the action of the Democratic caucus in deciding not to make any appropriation for battleship construction at this session:

"The Democratic party, by its action last night, took a step backward and gave another illustration of government by snap judgment. Even with a continuous program of two battleships a year, the United States would fall a little behind its present effective strength for the reason that in another year four of our battleships will become non-effective.

"The dreadnought type is the warship of the day. One dreadnought is easily the superior of half a dozen Oregons, and one dreadnought built by a foreign power in excess of the number built by ourselves is equivalent to wiping off our list at one stroke the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky.

"All the nations that are building battleships are building dreadnoughts. "No nation can exist commercially and exert its proper political influence among the nations of the world without a navy strong in proportion to its wealth and the commercial interests of its population. In the history of nations, the loss of power may generally be said to have been due to the loss of naval power, although occasionally due to other causes. But it is certain that the existence of an efficient navy is a sure sign of national power and a safeguard against war.

"We have an enormous extent of coast line; we have Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and we have the obligation to guard and protect Cuba and maintain her neutrality. To perform these obligations satisfactorily we must have a strong seagoing fleet.

"We have guaranteed the neutrality of the Panama canal and must be prepared to maintain it."

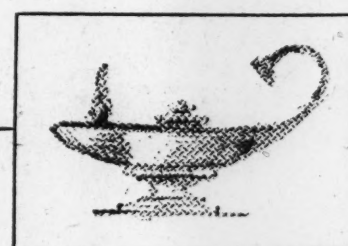
## THREE GOVERNORS WRITE OF STATES

LOS ANGELES—Three governors, those in Utah, New Mexico and Colorado, have contributed the annual review published by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under the title, "The Railroad Red Book."

It is a pamphlet of more than 250 pages, describing in detail the resources of the three states traversed by the Denver and Rio Grande.

Governor Shaffroth of Colorado writes of "Colorado's Advancement in 1911"; Governor Spry of Utah tells of "Prosperous Utah," while Governor McDonald of New Mexico describes "The New State of New Mexico."

Besides these articles, C. J. Blanchard of the reclamation service tells of the government's great reclamation work in the Uncompahgre, Grand Valley and Strawberry valley districts; the presidents and professors of the state agricultural colleges of Colorado and Utah write various topics and different localities are described in detail.



THE constant improvement in the caliber and contents of many daily newspapers is a significant fact, especially as the newspaper has become so fixed an institution in the American family.

The policy and standards of a growing list of daily newspapers are gradually becoming such as to deserve the confidence of the reading public.

This Newspaper Since its first issue, has tried to open the way to broader paths in newspaper making, and to this end it has aimed to conserve the best interests of its readers individually and collectively in the various ways that it is within the province of a daily paper to render this service.

Advertisers Know and appreciate the worth and advantage of the Monitor's newspaper ideals, which appeal so strongly to and have the support of a class of readers, as a whole, which is well-to-do and cultivated, and whose response to honest offerings makes their use of the Monitor particularly profitable. Their continued and increasing patronage is the best evidence of their satisfaction.

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# Proposed Tax Law Changes Hold Attention of Legislature

## UNIFORM TAX LAWS URGED BY SPEAKERS AT THE STATE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

taxation of the Legislature that "we believe that the income tax meets the requirements." He was the first to address the committee on the subject and spoke in favor of Senate bill and petition of George F. Willett, recommending these reforms.

Mr. Withington said: "The great moral and political principles which are the foundation of our system of republican government, as laid down in the constitutions of a century and a quarter ago, are simple and true and permanent. So far as these principles have been stated and interpreted broadly, they are as applicable today as they were when the constitution was written. With reference to taxation, however, these principles, while stated broadly in the constitution, have been interpreted so strictly by the courts that it has become impossible to apply them justly under changed conditions."

"When the clauses of our constitution relating to taxation were written machinery and modern industry were unknown. Our citizens were farmers and traders. Their problem was to clear the forests. Today our problem is to restore them. Business corporations and their stocks and bonds were then unknown. Today our whole system of industrial development is based on principles of cooperation of capital in a highly technical form, established and regulated by the laws of the state through corporations and their securities. There is no necessary presumption that methods of collecting revenue, which were successful before these great changes, are sound today."

"It is a fact, however, that, owing to the decisions of our supreme court of 100 years ago, our practice in taxation is even more rigid and limited than it was in the days when the constitution was framed. It is well known that throughout the colonial period and down to the decisions referred to, it was the policy of the state to levy taxes on different rates, and to grant exemptions from taxation for the purpose of encouraging the development of some particular form of agriculture, or some new mechanical industry. Today it is well settled that every state and town must tax at the same rate at its full market value, not only all the property located within it, but all the personal property owned by its inhabitants. While this would be fair if it could be accomplished in practice, it works the greatest injustice, because owing to the decisions of our court as to what must be included in the term property, a great part of the property which is supposed to be taxed entirely escapes assessment."

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have changed their constitutions to permit a tax system adapted to modern commercial methods. Most European countries have long since abandoned the attempt to tax personal property at its capital value, and are taxing it at its income value."

Real estate taxation under the present system in Massachusetts is reasonably satisfactory. Any defects in it are not due to the laws or the constitution. The property is visible and its value easily ascertainable locally. Any mistakes in its assessment are due chiefly to the fact that we impose on our assessors a greater burden of work than they can be expected to perform for the pay which we give them. It would be unwise to change the method of taxing real estate from the present tax based on its market or capital value to a tax based on its income value. The latter method encourages people to buy large tracts of land and keep them idle waiting for a rise in value. Until recently in England there was no direct tax on unproductive land and they had to levy a small tax on the market value of land in order to break up the great landed estates which were held by the rich without expense. We do not want that system here, since our present system of taxing real estate works fairly well. We need not take that into consideration in planning a change in our tax laws."

"The difficulty is with personal property. This has vastly increased in variety and amount since our tax system was established. In many of its forms it is so different from real estate as to not only justify but to require different treatment in taxation. It is now taxed not where it is located but where its owner lives. He can choose his residence where he likes, and by making his home in one town rather than another can legally reduce the amount of his contribution to the support of the state. When this property is in the form of written instruments, such as stocks and bonds, it is no expense to the city or town for protection, and in fact is usually located in a safe deposit vault in some distant city. Only the owner knows about it, and assessors can only guess from the way a man lives how much he has."

"Other kinds of personal property greatly increase the wealth of a city or town into which they are brought, and therefore communities are making constant efforts to attract new industries which increase population and thereby the value of local real estate. It is right, however, that the owner of such property should make some contribution to the support of the community in which he lives, and our problem is not to devise means of exempting from tax-

tion individuals, or kind of property whose presence the cities and towns may desire, but to permit a system of taxation which will be fair to the taxpayer and fair to the state, which will therefore command the approval of the community and which can be enforced in accordance with the law."

The principal defects of the present system which we want remedied are these:

Inequality of tax rates between towns produces concentration of wealth in favored communities at the expense of manufacturing centers.

The state loses the benefit of taxes that should be assessed in the favored communities and the burden on the manufacturing centers is so much greater.

The present taxation of personal property is unjust and unequal as between individuals. The burden falls most severely on estates that happen to be in the probate courts.

Public sentiment tolerates non-enforcement of existing laws, which breeds disrespect for all laws.

Revised tax laws should have these characteristics:

The rate on personal property, except luxuries, must be uniform throughout the state.

The rate must be low enough so that it will not take from the income of any kind of property a share which the community regards as unjust.

The tax must fall in the same proportion on different owners of the same kind of property.

It must permit the state to fix rates of taxation on specific kinds of property, the accumulation of which in this state it desires to encourage.

"The tax must conform to the accepted principle of taxation, viz., contribution by all in proportion to ability to pay. We believe that the income tax meets these requirements. There are, however, popular misconceptions about an income tax which must be cleared up. An income tax is a direct property tax, just as the present tax levied by the cities and towns is a direct property tax. At present we tax in proportion to the market value of property. The market value may or may not be the same as the income value of the property, because it is affected by possibilities of future income, and in the case of luxuries and frequently of real estate, the market value bears little relation to the income value. An income tax is a tax on the same property, but levied on a different basis of valuation. No new source of supply results from an income tax. It is simply a different way of getting at the same source of supply. There can, therefore, be no possible advantage in taxing a given kind of property in both ways at the same time. You can get as big a revenue as you desire from a given kind of property by either method."

"The only question is which is the better method as applied to a particular kind of property at a particular time. If therefore we tax property at its income value, there is no advantage in trying to tax it at the same time on its capital value. Some kinds of property we obviously do not want to tax on its income value alone, such as real estate and luxuries that produce no income. What we need therefore is a constitutional amendment which will permit the Legislature, if it chooses, to decide hereafter that a particular kind of property is to be taxed at a particular rate, uniform throughout the state, on its income value instead of on its capital value."

Another misunderstanding relates to the relation of this tax to the proposed federal income tax. The federal government has to get its revenue from the same people and the same property that the state governments get their revenue from. There are two different governments, and therefore two different taxes must be levied, and they must come from the same property. This is not double taxation. The federal constitution contains different limitations on the taxing power from what our state constitutions contain. It is so worded that the federal government, as a practical matter, cannot tax real estate at all on its market value. It is proper, therefore, for the federal government to levy an income tax on the income from both real and personal property, and the federal amendment is, therefore, in broader terms than we need in Massachusetts."

"The advantages of an income tax instead of a capital tax will be the following: "New industries will be encouraged to start since the burden increases only as profits increase. "The tax will be lighter in hard times than in good times. "By conforming to the proposed federal system of income taxation, business men can avoid duplicate bookkeeping. "By eliminating the faults of our present system, above referred to, the burden will be lightened in manufacturing towns by a fairer contribution from the residential towns. "By a uniform tax all towns will have an equal chance in competing for business."

"The principal objection to the plan of a low uniform tax on personal property has been that it will increase the burden on real estate. The real fact is that our present system is the cause of an unjust burden on real estate. One hundred years ago the total value of personal property assessed in the state was about equal to the real estate. By the disappearance of personal property from the tax levy, the burden has been increased upon real estate. That tendency is a continuing one, and the tax commissioner believes that it will grow worse if we maintain our present system. His figures of present conditions are startling. The total assessed valuation of real estate in the state is now about three billion dollars. The

total assessed personal property is less than one billion. The tax commissioner from an examination of inheritance tax returns computes that the average citizen owns three times as much personal property as real property. We are therefore assessing one fourth of the total personal property in the state.

"An allowance must be made for property non-taxable under our present laws. Probably \$3,000,000,000 is a large allowance for this. That would mean that there is six times as much taxable personal property as we now assess by our present stringent measures. To be perfectly sure assume that it is only 4½ times what we now get, suppose we divide the present average state rate of \$17 by 4½. It is plain that a rate of \$4 or \$5 on \$1000 would produce precisely as much revenue as we now get, if it could be collected. Most business men believe that we would get a far greater revenue than we now get at a uniform state rate of from \$3 to \$5 on \$1000. This does not mean that the state will take this revenue away from the towns. It may be wise to have the state collect it, but it can be redistributed to the towns as is now done with corporation taxes."

The amendment proposed in the Willett resolve reads as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy, at uniform rates throughout the commonwealth, reasonable taxes upon incomes which shall be proportional upon incomes from the same class of subjects, and to grant reasonable exemptions and abatements; but any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article shall be exempt from other taxes, as well as from duties and excises other than those imposed on licenses, transfers, legacies and successions."

"The amendment does not require action by the Legislature. It will be for future legislatures to say whether an income tax shall be levied on a given kind of property or not. It does not increase the number of our taxes, but permits an alternative method. If an income tax is levied on a given kind of property, it must be exempted from present capital tax. An income tax must be at the same rate on all owners of a given kind of property, except that, of course, small incomes will always be exempted. The inheritance tax and other indirect taxes are left untouched by the amendment."

"It has been objected that the amendment should be so worded as to allow an income tax to be added to the present capital tax if the Legislature desires. We oppose this suggestion because we believe it both unnecessary and unwise. It is unnecessary because if the only object is to increase existing tax burdens, that can be done by raising the present rates. Nobody seriously advocates that we should now impose both kinds of taxes on a given kind of property. It is unwise because it will arouse fatal opposition. Why should we try to put through an amendment which many will surely oppose when the only plan that we now seriously are considering does not require it?"

"Opposition to the amendment is of three kinds. There are those who are satisfied with present laws. They think we can collect the present high rate from personal property by imposing enough penalties on evasion. They are unwilling to be taught by the experience of Ohio and other states which tried this for years and failed. Second, there are those who are never able to cooperate with others, but must make an issue of some scheme of their own origination. Third, there are those who now escape taxation, in one way or another, and who do not want any change which will make them pay taxes. The latter and others, who profit by the existing disorderly tax system, are the real opposition to this reform. They are not heard from publicly, but their influence is powerful. If it is to be overcome, it is essential that those who want to see some decent system of taxing personal property should unite on the most conservative measure which will permit accomplishing the result."

"Two years ago we worked for a broad amendment giving the Legislature full power to change our tax system. The Legislature refused to accept this responsibility. Our opponents then demanded that we limit the amendment strictly to the purpose we sought to accomplish. We have, therefore, offered the Willett resolve in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor. We believe in working for something which is possible of accomplishment. We are convinced that some action is imperative. The figures and opinions of the tax commissioner make plain the failure of our present methods. Experience everywhere shows that this is not due to failure in administration but to faults in the system. It is impossible for the Legislature to ignore the fact that we now reach but a fifth of the assessable personal property, and reach that one fifth unequally and unfairly. The people have waited patiently for action by the Legislature and demand that action now."

John C. Cobb, chairman of the taxation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, read from the message of Governor Greenhalge in 1896, in which he took a view very similar to that of Governor Foss. In that message the Governor said:

"Our laws of taxation, which have for many years been the subject of constant discussion, should have careful consideration, as recommended in my first message. The sentiment seems to be prevalent that our present law is complicated, impracticable and inequitable."

"If, as experience seems to have proved, it is impossible to fairly and efficiently collect our taxes under the present law, and if the method of assessing under the law is, as seems evident, so variable in different communities and in the same community at different times as to cause constant disturbance and an almost excusable effort on the part of some of our citizens to evade payment of the full legal levy, it is certainly time for a thorough investigation of the subject, with the definite purpose of enacting a clear and equitable law which can be enforced in a fair and just manner."

"I desire to call especial attention to the fact that our laws seem to bear oppressively on our business and industrial enterprises, which should be especially fostered and encouraged, as the source from which most of our citizens derive their livelihood. Massachusetts must enter into competition with other states, and experience has shown that there is no force more potent in bringing industrial development, with all its attendant advantages of labor for our people, business for our merchants, markets for our farmers and traffic for our railroads, than wise and liberal laws of taxation."

Continuing Mr. Cobb said: "It is almost a foregone conclusion that you gentlemen will, like most of your predecessors, and most of us who have studied into the question, come to the conclusion that our present system of taxation is inequitable and unsound, and will be confronted in the consideration of the revision by the provision of our constitution, as construed by the supreme court, that all classes of property must be taxed, not proportionately and reasonably, but at the same rate per thousand."

Your predecessors in the last 20 Legislatures, with full knowledge that large amounts of property are not taxed at the same rate per thousand as other property, and with full knowledge that it cannot equitably be so taxed, have dodged the issue by leaving a great loophole in the law, which practically instructs the local assessors to be careful not to find any property of the state if taxed at the same rate per thousand as other property. The result being our legally authorized, unconstitutional, paradoxical system of semi-local option taxation, which has resulted in rank injustice in many individual cases, but which, thanks to the horse sense of our local assessors, has not up to the present time affected the general welfare of the state as seriously as might have been expected."

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## Stock Tax Discussed

Differences of opinion were expressed by representatives of the cities of New Bedford and Worcester as to the effect of the bill accompanying the petition of Representative Andrew P. Doyle to provide for payment of the whole of the tax on bank shares in the cities and towns where the banks are located.

The New Bedford spokesmen were Representative Doyle and City Treasurer W. S. Cook and the Worcester opponent was Ernest H. Vaughan. James S. Devlin, Jr., representing the corporation counsel of Boston and Charles E. Folsom, secretary of the board of assessors of Boston, appeared in favor of the measure.

Mr. Cook said that he believed the bill to be entirely in line with the distribution of taxes on corporate franchises, provided for in this state long ago. He said that one of the principal arguments in favor of that law was that residential cities and towns like Brookline and Newton were getting tax money that should go to cities and towns, where manufacturing establishments were located and which should receive the tax money therefrom.

Mr. Cook said he saw no difference between a national bank and any other business establishment so far as the method of taxation was concerned.

Mr. Vaughan said he believed that Boston was the only city in the state that would benefit from this bill. He believed that New Bedford itself, where the bill originated, would be a loser. He believed, he said, that the author of the bill had not investigated the subject thoroughly.

Mr. Vaughan said that although Senator Schoonmaker had urged the bill, in the interests of the towns, the speaker believed that the towns would be greatly injured by its adoption. He said that he wished to be recorded, by direction of the mayor of Worcester, as opposed to the bill both as affecting Worcester and in principle.

William R. Sears, representing the town clerk of Cohasset, said that from time immemorial bank shares had been taxed in Massachusetts as personal property, at the domicile of the shareholder. The only departure from this principle of taxation, he said, so far in this state was that relating to corporations. He looked upon the proposal as one to take something belonging to Cohasset and give it to somebody else.

Under the provisions of the bank stock tax bill Boston would gain about \$615,500 in taxes, while Brookline would lose \$38,600; Newton \$35,000 and other towns and cities in the metropolitan district amounts ranging from \$1000 to \$16,000, according to William D. T. Trefry, state tax commissioner. Such places are expected to be heard from in vigorous protest and Boston and manufacturing cities and towns in favor.

Brookton, for instance, would gain \$4000, Fall River \$25,000, Holyoke \$12,600; Hopedale \$14,700, Lynn \$4000, New Bedford \$35,000, Pittsfield \$8000, Taun-

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

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## Armory Inquiry Proposed

Representative Thomas W. White of Newton introduced in the House late Tuesday an order which was referred to the committee on rules that a joint special committee to consist of three of the Senate and eight of the House be appointed to investigate the department of the adjutant-general and the various departments under his control, and also the subject of the construction and maintenance of armories and the acts of the armory commissioners. The committee shall investigate the methods pursued by the said departments and officers, and shall determine what changes, if any, are necessary in order to procure more efficient and economical administration.

The committee is authorized to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and documents; to administer oaths, and to employ such clerical assistance and to incur such expenses as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$500. The committee is required to report not later than April 1. Representative White says he introduced the order because the adjutant-general's department was the only one not subjected to examination by experts last year; and because of the adjutant-general's recommendation that more armories be built this year than have been authorized in the past; because there is a question whether the enlisted men receive in cash as much as they ought, or whether too much of their pay goes into the company funds; and because of the two accounts of the adjutant-general.

Admission of the Grand Trunk railway to Boston will be favorably reported in the House today. The report will be made by Representative John F. Meaney of Blackstone and if two thirds of the House votes in favor of the order the petition will go to the committee on railroads, which will assign dates for hearings. The certificate of having advertised three consecutive weeks the Grand Trunk petition as required by law was filed with the committee Tuesday, thus complying with all the legal requirements in order to get the petition before the Legislature. Representative Meaney is one of the most enthusiastic welcomers of the Grand Trunk to Massachusetts. The Southern New England railroad, a subsidiary corporation of the Grand Trunk, is to be built through his home town, connecting Palmer and Providence, R. I., on the Grand Trunk system. Marlboro and Brockton are the latest additions to the ranks of the cities anxious to be reached by the proposed lines of the Grand Trunk railroad. A delegation of prominent citizens from Marlboro and H. N. Hardy, secretary of the Brockton Board of Trade, came to Boston yesterday to confer with the Grand Trunk officials upon this matter. Melrose, Malden and Everett, together with neighboring towns, are to take active steps to secure the passage of the Grand Trunk through those cities in its route to Boston. The city governments of the three cities, backed by the boards of trade, are to take immediate steps to offer inducements to the Grand Trunk to make its entrance to Boston through that section.

## GENEALOGISTS ADD MORE THAN \$40,000 TO BUILDING FUND

(Continued from page one)

umes and 13 pamphlets were received in exchange. "These accessions added to the estimated number as reported last year give 37,017 volumes and 36,190 pamphlets as the approximate number in the library on Dec. 31, 1911."

## LONGSHOREMEN WILL ACT ON COMPROMISE OFFER OF THE AGENTS

Compromise overtures made yesterday by a representative of the transatlantic steamship agents will be considered today by the trade council of the striking longshoremen. The strikers have been asked if they will sign an agreement for an advance of 5 cents an hour with individual agents. This makes the day wage 35 cents an hour and the night wage 45 cents.

The council passed a vote of thanks for the Progressive Club of Charlestown, which raised \$267 for the strikers by an entertainment Sunday night. Managers of motion picture houses were also thanked for assistance.

The council has reported that the information regarding work on the docks was satisfactory to the strikers. In addition to the reports from the committees on information for each wharf, Michael J. O'Meara, district secretary treasurer of the K. of L., visited four of the docks.

Despite the fact that from 30 to 40 men are employed in each gang, on some of the ships they are not making as much progress in a day as a regular gang of 16 longshoremen would make in an hour and a half or two hours, he stated.

The council decided to send representatives to Washington on its complaint regarding the alleged violations of the immigration and alien contract laws in the employment of crews of foreign ships on the docks. It was stated that if the opinion of United States District Attorney French to the effect that there is no violation holds, then the decisions of the past are inoperative because of one of the immigration rules regarding the "business of the vessel." It was stated that under Mr. French's opinion, based on that rule, there is nothing to prevent alien crews of vessels going across the country and running railroad trains to the docks as long as each train has a package of freight for the vessel of which they form a part of the crew.

It was also decided to call the attention of the authorities to the alleged fact that large numbers of non-union men, in some cases as many as 100, have been carried on tugs from the Cunard wharf to other docks, despite the fact that there is not a single towboat in Boston harbor licensed to carry that many persons as passengers and none are equipped with the required safeguards for carrying large numbers of passengers.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Two steam trawlers, two schooners from Cape Shore grounds with large catches and two other schooners from nearby places comprised today's arrivals at T wharf. There was approximately 186,300 pounds of groundfish brought in of which 175,000 pounds was haddock, 6300 cod, 2700 hake and the rest pollock. No cusk was brought in but there was a small supply sold which held over from Tuesday's receipts. The arrivals were: Str Surf, the latest addition to the T wharf fleet of steam trawlers, with 38,500 pounds; str Spray, the first steam trawler ever operated out of this port, with 29,800 pounds; schrs Rex 52,000, Frances Gruby 46,000, W. M. Goodspeed 14,500 and the Harriett 9000. Dealers prices were slightly higher, steak cod \$4.75, haddock \$2.25 to \$3.50, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$3.75 and cusk \$3.25.

Bostonians sailing on the fruit steamer Metapan from New York for Jamaica port today are Mrs. S. G. Bassett, Edward Dana, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. H. Durvea, Mrs. H. D. Forbes, Spencer B. Greene, Mrs. H. W. Greene, W. D. Hale, Mrs. Hale, H. I. Hix, Mrs. Hix, Dr. J. M. Tierman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Herriek and Mrs. Herriek. Also on board were Mrs. E. T. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkes, Miss A. C. Jenkes of Providence; Herbert H. Dudley, J. M. Lassell, Mrs. Lassell and Miss Marguerite Lassell of Whitinsville; the Rev. O. E. Maurer of New Haven and a large number of tourists from New York, Philadelphia and western cities.

## CHANGES IN HARVARD FACULTY

H. A. Yeomans '00, instructor in government at Harvard University, has been appointed by the university corporation to take the place of W. R. Castle, who was granted leave of absence for the last half of this year, as assistant dean of the university. In order to fill the vacancy thus made F. W. Dallinger '93 was appointed lecturer in that subject to take his place.



# Real Estate Market News



# T Wharf Activities



# Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

### LARGE ABERDEEN DISTRICT SALE

Henry W. Savage has sold for Lena R. Finlay of Newton a valuable investment property located at the corner of Englewood avenue and Strathmore road, Aberdeen district, and numbered 48 and 50 Englewood avenue. This property consists of two three-story, modern, well front, brick and stone apartment houses, together with 4954 square feet of land, which is assessed on a valuation of 80 cents per foot. The buildings are new, and were assessed as under construction. The location is considered good for apartment houses, as it is surrounded by large private estates. Arthur J. Wellington of Newton bought for investment. While the price is not given, it is understood it was in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The same broker also sold a valuable parcel of land located in the central part of Jamaica Plain on Paul Gore street, and a private street running off of Paul Gore street. The parcel consists of 11 lots containing in all 35,321 square feet, assessed for \$11,700. Final papers have been conveyed title from Arthur J. Wellington to William A. E. Finlay.

### LARGE SALEMAN SALE

Frederick L. McGowan and B. P. Ellis, Devonshire building, have just completed one of the largest sales ever recorded in Essex county. The property consists of what is known as the Gardner farm, situated in Salem, Peabody and Danvers, comprising about 208 acres of land, situated on both sides of Margin street and intersected by Gardner street also. The buildings on the premises consist of the mansion house, farmhouse, another house on Gardner street, also three large barns and several other outbuildings. The property was conveyed by the heirs of Henry Gardner to the O'Connell Real Estate Company of Worcester. This property has been in the Gardner family for six generations, and has long since become too valuable for farming purposes, for it is within 10 minutes from the centers of Salem and Peabody, and located on the main line of electric from Salem to Lawrence. Daniel J. Cronin, Easton building, represented the purchasers.

The same brokers have sold to the Salem Golf Club, for the O'Connell Real Estate Company, 58 acres of that part of the Gardner property fronting on Main street and embracing a large section of waterfront on the Danvers river. It is directly opposite the site of the present golf grounds. This whole transaction involves an amount in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Another deal in Roxbury district that comes through the Real Estate Exchange is the purchase by Otis S. Smith from Sophie L. Shaw and another of the estate 1 and 3 Wyman street, near Warren street, being a frame dwelling house and stable on lot running through to Harrieholm street, containing 10,683 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$14,000, the land carrying \$5300.

Yee Wah and another have taken title to a portion of the South End known as 11 Oxford place, off Harrison avenue, being 655 square feet of land, on which is erected a 31-story brick house. It is assessed for \$5100, \$3300 of it on the land. Isaac Harris made the deed.

Jonnie Abend has invested in a three-story brick building on 600 square feet of land situated at 1 Bridge court and 19 North Anderson street. This property is assessed for \$3200 and the \$2400 on land is included. Louis Laibovitz conveyed title.

Max Rosenthal is the latest owner of 97 Devon street, near the corner of Lorraine street, Dorchester, a frame house and lot that has changed hands several times. The entire taxed value is \$6300, with \$1300 upon 4196 square feet of land.

An improved property located at 9 Dumas street, corner of Mountain avenue, Dorchester, has been purchased by Hasley L. Hutchins from Frances Felber, consisting of a frame dwelling and 4650 square feet of land, assessed for \$3800, which includes \$700 land value.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Taylor st., 156, ward 7; Mrs. Frances Schenck; alter dwelling.  
Franklin st., 77, ward 7; Volk House Wrecking Company; tear down mercantile.  
Franklin st., 83, ward 7; Volk House Wrecking Company; tear down mercantile.  
Brighton av., 48, ward 25; William H. Woods; take down shed.  
Oliver st., 176, ward 7; John H. Lee et al.; alter manufacturing.  
Dover st., 76-78, ward 9; M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski; alter stores and dwellings.  
Purchase st., 85, ward 7; Ella H. Stoddard; alter manufacturing.  
Concord sq., 15, rear, ward 12; Burton L. Loney; brick auto garage.

## EXAMINATION SET FOR DRAFTSMAN

A federal examination will be held Feb. 16 for assistant draftsmen to fill a vacancy at the Watertown arsenal, and other vacancies as may occur in the Springfield armory. The salary of assistant draftsmen at first is \$840.

Applicants for assistant draftsmen must have at least three years' experience, which will include time spent in a reputable technical school.

On Feb. 10 an examination for apprentice molders in the Watertown arsenal will be held for the purpose of establishing a register to fill vacancies. The pay is 76 cents per day upon entering the service.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

#### BOSTON (City Proper)

Mortimer P. Mason, gdn., to Herbert W. Mason, Commonwealth ave. d.; \$10,416.  
Same et al. to Frederic S. Goodwin, Commonwealth ave. q.; \$1.  
Frederic S. Goodwin to William J. Stuber, Commonwealth ave. q.; \$1.  
William J. Stuber to Israel A. Ratschky, Commonwealth ave. q.; \$1.  
Frederic S. Goodwin to Robert W. Hill, Boylston and Providence sts.; q.; \$1.  
J. Murray Howe to Anna L. Beckwith, South and East sts.; q.; \$1.  
Bertha W. Silsbee to Herbert L. Griggs, Shawmut ave. psgwys rear of Shawmut ave. q.; \$1.  
Max Richmond to John R. Rice et ux., Appleton st., 2 lots w.; \$1.  
Sophia L. Shaw et al. to Harriet B. Shaw, Worcester st. w.; \$1.  
Christine C. Moses to Sadah E. Sheal et al., Hudson st. q.; \$1.  
Isaac Harris to Yee Wah et al., Oxford st. w.; \$1.  
Louis Laibovitz to Jennie Abend, North Anderson st. and Bridge ct. q.; \$1.

#### SOUTH BOSTON

Annie M. Cavanaugh to Terence Cavanaugh, Ninth st. q.; \$1.  
Terence Cavanaugh to Rebecca L. Mulhern, Ninth st. q.; \$1.

#### EAST BOSTON

Jacob Saperstein to Etta Elichovitz, Saratoga st. q.; \$1.  
Etta Elichovitz to Carl Canas, Saratoga st. q.; \$1.

#### ROXBURY

Annie M. Smith to James F. Smith, Washington st., Armandine st., Greenwood st., 2 lots, Dorchester, and Humboldt av. q.; \$1.  
Sophia L. Shaw et al. to Otis S. Smith, Harrieholm street, extra, 2 lots; q.; \$1.  
Joseph L. Shaw to Otis S. Smith, Wyoming st., 2 pss.; w.; \$1.

#### DORCHESTER

James A. Boyd et al. to Hannah L. Nicholson, Rosemont st. q.; \$1.  
Sol Witt to Max Rosenthal, Devon st. d.; \$1.  
Mary E. McKay to Mildred L. Lewis, Julian st. w.; \$1.  
Joseph W. Taylor to John A. Harrieholm, Dumas st. and Mountain av. q.; \$1.

#### WEST ROXBURY

John A. Haves et al. to William A. McPherson, Metropolitan av. and Harrison road; q.; \$1.  
Securities Real Estate Trust to Joseph K. Comp, Center st. and Maple road; q.; \$1.  
James W. Mellish et al. to Jessie H. Mellish, Spring Park av. d.; \$350.

Arthur L. Wellington to Lena R. Finlay, Paul Gore st. and unnamed st., 5 lots, unnamed st. d. lots; q.; \$1.  
Herbert B. Building, migo., to Julia Evans, Allen st. d.; \$600.

#### BRIGHTON

Lena R. Finlay to Arthur J. Wellington, Strathmore rd. and Englewood ave. q.; \$1.

#### CHELSEA

Antonio Di Lascia to Sarah F. Robinson, Chestnut st. w.; \$1.  
Louis B. Charr to Samuel Weinstein et al., Shawmut st. q.; \$1.  
Eleanor Dyer et al. to Samuel Weinstein et al., Shawmut st. q.; \$400.

Joseph W. Taylor to William Williams et al., Everett ave. q.; \$1.

Prof. Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute, gave a talk on "Evening Continuation Schools, the Educational Problem of the Day," before the combined general and commercial classes of the Somerville evening high school in the school building last evening. He described some of the excellent opportunities that were open to young persons who were properly trained to take advantage of them.

Professor Williston said: "The great majority of young persons get into occupations that are not stimulating to them and from which they derive very little benefit—occupations which lead them nowhere in particular. Such positions are, as a rule, harmless in themselves. The difficulty is that so many young persons do not know how to get from their work even the small amount of valuable experience that their unimportant tasks may be made to yield.

"There are at the present time tens of thousands of positions occupied by young people that may be viewed in either of two ways. Some of the numbers are full of drudgery, in noisy, crowded stores or factories, with small pay and little outlook; that is, for the youth who has no vision to see the future possibilities. The same kind of positions, however, are full of opportunity, are rich in practical and human experience; are presenting new situations and new problems, and are leading upward those who have the vision to see the possibilities and the ambition to take advantage of them.

"The difference is entirely in the spirit in which the young people approach them. The two types of positions described are identical. How to transform the first type of positions into the second for the great multitude of American boys and girls is the educational problem of our day, and the solution of it is at the bottom of much of our present social unrest.

"The evening continuation school may be an imperfect agency. It is, however, the best agency at present at our command. The evening hours, after the day's work is done, are the only time that most young people can call their own. The aim of the evening school is to reach a helping hand to the type of ambitious youth who wants to advance in his chosen work faster than the rank and file of his fellows, to supplement his daily experience and to teach him how to gain from it the fullest experience that it can be made to yield."

ATTLEBORO BLOCK BURNS  
ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Fire early this morning at the corner of Park and North Main streets totally destroyed the Bates block. The Attleboro opera house, a cafe and several other business houses were burned.

## PRESIDENT TAFT NOW SEES VICTORY AWAIT HIM IN 1912 ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

upon the Republican party and upon his administration in the last few years. He declared that the old line Republicans were "progressive," progressive enough to adopt all the legislation that progress demanded.

He said that there were three reasons why the party should be returned to power next November. One was that it had "done reasonably and fairly well" in its administration of the government in the last few years, and deserved the continued confidence of the country; the second that it was "progressing" and would put in operation all the necessary legislation that is progressive; and the third was that the party was "not chasing chimeras and not unsettling the foundations of government merely to indulge in the fancies of hope."

Mr. Taft said it made him impatient to hear people talk about the way his administration had enforced the anti-trust law.

"We got some lawyers who understood that enforcement of the law meant its enforcement in the courts and not in the newspapers, and we enforced it. I don't claim any particular credit for its enforcement. Now we're met with the proposition that we've forfeited the support of business because we have enforced the law. That is enough to make one impatient.

"We are progressives in the sense that we are making progress all the time. But we are not progressive if that means the overturning of the constitution and all the guarantees of life, liberty and property and all the checks on the momentary passions of the people."

Governor Harmon was a luncheon guest with the President. When Mr. Taft rose to speak he prefaced his address with a few confessions in which he and Ohio's Governor figured.

"Governor Harmon and I," he said, "because of our old and affectionate associations, could not keep away from each other, and you would be surprised to know how many subjects, personal and otherwise, we had complete agreement about. Our views of insurgency do not differ greatly; there is little difference in detail as to persons, out as to the principles of the thing we are 'set.'"

The President spoke on peace at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce and dedicated the new federal building with a speech against the judicial recall during the day. He spent the night in Columbus and ends his trip today at Akron.

### SPECIFICATIONS ARE FILED

Assistant District Attorney Webber Tuesday filed in the office of Clerk Manning of the superior criminal court specifications in the case of Augustus Seaver, labor candidate for Governor, who is charged with having filed fraudulent nomination papers. The defense asked for the names that were claimed to be forgeries.

## ART AND ARTISTS

Interiors and landscapes by Melbourne Hardwick are being exhibited in the front room of the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street. Mr. Hardwick resides here and is a member of the Boston Art Club and the Boston Society of Water Color Artists, but he has recently spent two years in Holland. These pictures are in oil and represent the peasant life of that picturesque and paintable country. There is a certain intimate interest in them all and a good deal of fine color. The homely strength of the Dutch people in their every-day surroundings, the warm, rich hues of their clothing and the soft grayness which lingers always in the atmosphere of Holland, are Mr. Hardwick's themes. The pictures are simple and a trifle somber, but they have much human interest. "Motherhood," "Preparing Dinner," "Knitting" and "Late Afternoon" are among the best of them. "Waiting for the Fishing Boats" shows a solitary figure of a girl in cap and sabots and dull-colored garments sitting on a dune looking out to sea. Her attitude is natural and unstudied, yet the color and composition of the whole picture have power and distinction. The exhibition will remain open throughout next week.

In the lower gallery at Doll & Richards is a collection of rarely beautiful Japanese prints in fine condition, many of which date from the middle of the eighteenth century. With the passing years this sort of prints disappear into our museums or private collections and are also being brought back by the Japanese who realize more fully what they are losing. The triptych form of prints has become very rare although several are included in this collection. One of them is an almost perfect impression of the "Seven Household Genii" by Shunsho, in which the seven grotesque figures appear with appropriate emblems. A triptych by Kunisada shows two girls with cymbals and other musical instruments dancing before an old hotel. Also by Kunisada is an amusing print of a lady "Poetess" giving an exhibition of her skill in composition and calligraphy on a screen before a company of esthetic amateurs with a woman assistant grinding ink for her in the foreground. A third by Kunisada shows women divers by the seaside. These fascinating persons hold chisels in their teeth with which to detach shells when they are under water. From these it would seem that women in Japan were admitted to the professions long before the western world gave them recognition. Several impressions of the brilliant "100 views of Yedo" series by Hiroshige are of great beauty and there are 12 examples of his "47 Ronin" series in which these lively individuals appear in all sorts of adventures.

## SALE OF GOODS IS ILLUSTRATED

Attractive, interesting and instructive was an exhibition in salesmanship, office management and actual business-doing by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company at Union hall, 48 Boylston street, Tuesday evening, one of a series of similar illustrations given under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., director of the course, gave an address entitled "Courtesy in Selling," and Manager E. E. Cullen of the Loose-Wiles Company spoke on the topic "Getting There."

## DICKENS CENTENARY OBSERVANCES OPEN THROUGHOUT BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

covers has been loaned by Francis Bulard as well as a set in the original green paper covers.

Among these are to be found the Pickwick Papers of 1837 illustrated by Phiz. Oliver Twist, 1838, illustrated by Cruikshank, Nicholas Nickleby, 1839, illustrated by Phiz; Master Humphrey's Clock, 1840, illustrated by George Catmole and Hablot Brown.

A small edition of "A Christmas Carol, 1843, is illustrated by John Leech and colored.

There are shown the first American editions, the earliest being Pickwick Papers, published by Cary, Lea & Blanchard in 1836. In those days there was no international copyright, but the book had such good sale the firm sent \$250 over to Dickens in 1838.

Of the many "pirated" editions perhaps the most notorious was an extra number of Brother Jonathan, 1842, containing "American Notes," which came out in America before the authorized copy sent by Dickens was received. This sold for 6 cents.

The manuscript of "An Uncommercial Traveller" is loaned by Mrs. James T. Field and such copy, written with blue ink in small characters with many corrections made have been extremely difficult to read. Other letters are shown and some interesting plays bills of performances in which Dickens and many other well known literary men and artists took part.

One interesting item is the broad sheet published after a walking match between James R. Osgood (called the Boston Bantam) and George Dolley (called the Man of Ross). The contest took place Feb. 29, 1868, over a 6½-mile course from Newton Centre in to the first tree on the Boston end of the Milldam. Dickens and James T. Fields attended them over the snow covered ground.

Osgood won and Dickens gave a dinner at the Parker house to celebrate the event, inviting Mrs. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Lowell, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. Schlesinger and "an obscure poet named Longfellow."

Dickens wrote the account on the broadside, which was presented to each guest with the signatures of the four participants.

At the Twentieth Century Club, there will be 108 pictures of Dickens' characters, painted by John Wilkie, a native New Englander. They will be on view daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., Tuesdays excluded, from Feb. 1 to 15.

The pictures were the result of several years' work, and show originality in the groupings and poses, it is said. Arthur T. Dickens, son of the novelist, pronounced the paintings "the best interpretations of my father's characters I have ever seen." The pictures endeavor to show the work for humanity wrought by the works of Dickens.

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

#### Arrived

Str Lancasterian (Br), Fortay, London.  
Str Hohenfels (Ger), from Calcutta via Colombo.  
Str Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.  
Str Cestrian (Br), Thomas, Liverpool.  
Str Melrose, Frostad, Norfolk.  
Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

#### Sailed

Tugs John J. Timmins, New York; Patience, tow bgs Buck Ridge, for Beverly, and Manheim, for Portland. Strs Gloucester, for Newport News and Baltimore; James S. Whitney, New York; J. O. Ellison, for Portland.

#### Cleared

Strs Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News; Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.

### COASTWISE TRAFFIC

PORTLAND, Jan 31—Arrd, str Hugh J. Chisholm, Nova Scotia.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 30—Arrd, tug Merriam, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 30—Arrd, tug Monocacy, Philadelphia, tow bgs Tunnel Ridge, for Portland, and Beechwood, for Bath, and Herndon.

ASSATEAGUE, Va., Jan 30—Sld, tug John F. Lewis, tow bgs Benefactor, Norfolk for New York.

BALTIMORE, Jan 30—Arrd, strs Charles, Tait, via Charleston; Themis, Felton, Clid, str Powhatan, Providence. Sld, str Kershaw, Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 30—Arrd, str Comanche, Jacksonville; bark Kremlin, Cabo Rojo, for Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., Jan 30—Sailed, str Orleans, for Jacksonville; Mae, New Orleans, for Dallas, Port Arthur.

GALVESTON, Jan 30—Sailed, str El Sol, New York; Eaton Hall, Hamburg via Norfolk; Montoso, Porto Rico via Port Arthur.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan 30—Arrd, str Theo. Veen, Baltimore; yacht North Wind, Baldwin, Southport.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 30—Arrived, str Parthian, Baltimore.

Sailed, str Colorado, Boston; sch Rob Roy, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Jan 30—Arrd strs Governor Cobb, Havana; Mildred, Ft. Myers; Olivette, Havana; sch Azeda, Bonanca; tugs John Seely, twg bgs R. P. Clark, Mobile for Cardenas; Monarch, Sld str Halifax, Havana.

MOBILE, Jan 27—Sld str Ft Caines, Bocas del Toro; Viator, Ceiba.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 30—Clid str Spanish Prince, Bremen via Norfolk; Transport, Havre; Orleansian, Colon via Port Limon; Mobile, Mobile; Momus, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan 31—Arrd str Eric (not Erie), Rosario via St Lucia. Sld str Chas A Campbell, Providence.

NORFOLK, Jan 30—Arrd, str Aureole, Shields; Baron Innerdale, Port Tampa, for Japan.

Cleared, strs Istria, Hamburg; Holland, Bremen; Himera, Rio Janeiro; Birchfield, Galveston.

Sailed, str Vitalia, Georgetown.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 30—Sailed, schs Wm E Burnham, Norfolk; Robert J Bewick, Providence.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan 30—Arrd, tug Higgins, Morgan City, tow bgs Spindletop.

Sailed, strs Oklahoma, New York; Hopemore, Hamburg.

PENSACOLA, Jan 30—Cleared, str Sliedrecht, Buenos Aires.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30—Arrd, strs Manitou, Antwerp, via Boston; Maertensdyk, Rotterdam; Kronprinz Olav, Santiago; Axminster, New York; Georgian, Puerto Mexico; schs Laura M Lunt, Ingramport, via Saundersville; Edward L Briry, Boston.

Cleared, strs Corinna, Newport News; Quantico, Savannah and Jacksonville; Itasca, Providence; New York, Norfolk.

There will be a reception at 5:30 p. m., business meeting for the election of officers at 6 o'clock.

The dinner will begin at 8:30 and Richard Olney '56, president of the association this year, will preside.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, has accepted an invitation to be present, and others speakers will include W. H. P. Fauce, president of Brown; Prof. George Grafton Wilson '86 of the Harvard faculty and Frederick Roy Martin, editor of the Providence Journal.

## M. F. BLANCHARD IN MAYOR RACE

Marshall F. Blanchard, former alderman of Cambridge, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor of that city.

It is expected he will be indorsed by the Republicans and become the party's candidate against Mayor Barry.

The school committee question is still in abeyance. John W. Bradley is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to oppose Prof. J. H. Beale on the committee.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
"Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Jan. 31  
"Chemnitz, for Bremen..... Feb. 1  
"Uranum, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Celtic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1  
"Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 1  
"La Lorraine, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Roma, for London..... Feb. 1  
"Laconia, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... Feb. 1  
"Caroline, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Rochambeau, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1  
"Byadum, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Prinz Fred. Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 1  
"Finland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Feb. 1  
"Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 1  
"La Touraine, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Minneapolis, for London..... Feb. 1  
"Oceanic, for Southampton..... Feb. 1  
"Niagara, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... Feb. 1  
"Prinzess Alice, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Kurs, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Cameronia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1  
"Portland, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 1  
"Vanderbilt, for Dover-Antwerp..... Feb. 1  
"Madonna, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 1  
"Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 1  
"Calabria, for Naples..... Feb. 1  
"C. T. Tietjen, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 1  
"La Provence, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"Volturno, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Donatella, for London..... Feb. 1  
"St. Louis, for Southampton..... Feb. 1  
"America, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 1  
"Olympic, for Southampton..... Feb. 1  
"Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Feb. 1  
"Zeeland, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 1  
"Espagne, for Havre..... Feb. 1  
"President Grant, for Hamburg..... Feb. 1

#### Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Minnehaha, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Minneapolis, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Mesaba, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Jan. 31  
Oceanic, for New York..... Jan. 31  
Olympic, for New York..... Jan. 31  
St. Louis, for New York..... Feb. 1  
President Grant, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Olympic, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Minnehaha, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Philadelphia, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Minneapaca, for New York..... Feb. 1  
America, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Ascania, for Portland..... Feb. 1  
New York, for Portland..... Feb. 1  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Feb. 1  
President Lincoln, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Feb. 1  
Oceanic, for New York..... Feb. 1

#### Sailings from Glasgow

Columbia, for New York..... Feb. 3  
Lake Erie, for Boston..... Feb. 3  
California, for New York..... Feb. 10  
Scythian, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 10  
Caledonia, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Numidian, for Boston..... Feb. 17  
Cameronia, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Scythian, for Portland..... Feb. 24

#### Sailings from Hamburg

President Grant, for New York..... Feb. 3  
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia..... Feb. 7  
Pennsylvania, for New York..... Feb. 17  
America, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia..... Feb. 21  
President Lincoln, for New York..... Feb. 24

#### Sailings from Bremen

Breslau, for New York..... Feb. 3  
George Washington, for New York..... Feb. 10  
Neckar, for New York..... Feb. 15  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Feb. 20  
Rhein, for New York..... Feb. 24  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Feb. 27

#### Sailings from Antwerp

Zeeland, for New York..... Feb. 3  
Menominee, for Boston..... Feb. 8  
Leopold, for New York..... Feb. 10  
Kronland, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Manitou, for Boston..... Feb. 22  
Finland, for New York..... Feb. 24

#### Sailings from Havre

Florida, for New York..... Feb. 3  
La Provence, for New York..... Feb. 3  
Chicago, for New York..... Feb. 10  
Espagne, for New York..... Feb. 10  
La Touraine, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Rochambeau, for New York..... Feb. 17  
Caroline, for New York..... Feb. 17  
La Savoie, for New York..... Feb. 24



## NIGHT PICTURE OF THE "GREAT WHITE WAY" IN NEW HAVEN



Showing the system of illumination adopted by the Merchants Association which has attracted notice from illuminating engineers throughout the country and in Europe

## COOPERATION NAMED AS LEADING FACTOR IN NEW HAVEN PROGRESS

Home of Yale University Points With Pride at Its Advancement to First Position in the State

## SOCIETIES ACTIVE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Cooperation, activity and aggressiveness have enabled New Haven to maintain its supremacy as the largest city in the state of Connecticut.

To claim that a city is up-to-date one must believe that it has accomplished a great many important things. Aggressiveness may have been one of its strong arguments, yet it might come far short of being up-to-date. It demands activity coupled with time and much effective work to acquire this title.

But New Haven has been alive to its needs; it has given time to the subject, and everybody associated with the boosting of the city has worked earnestly and energetically for the cause.

To speak of its three important organizations does not infer that they are the most important. It happens, however, that the Publicity Club, the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce have been exceedingly active during the past 90 days particularly, and the evidences of their activities have been before the public eye in a prominent way.

The business men who attended the Publicity Club banquet were effectively shown that it was the intention of that organization to nourish and maintain the spirit of boosting among its members. Not alone in its speakers was the club to be congratulated, for it accomplished a good work in connection with the character of its songs. The words of each selection had been written to harmonize with the spirit of the occasion, and it resulted in stimulating enthusiasm along the lines of boosting for the city.

The out of town speakers from Boston and other parts of the country inspired the 300 men present with the methods and ideas which had been successfully adopted in their respective places.

The Publicity Club of New Haven is becoming more and more a strong factor in connection with the activities and accomplishments of the city.

The Merchants Association, however, has been exceedingly busy, and one of the most important things it has accomplished is very much in evidence upon the business streets, the illumination of which is now the pride of the city.

## Electrical Display Unique

The Great White Way of New Haven is unique in many respects. It is the first and only system of its kind in the world at the present date. Its superiority, however, has been so self-evident that Worcester and Lynn have already decided to adopt it for its business sections, while on Saturday last engineers from Baltimore left here with a high opinion of the system.

The Merchants Association of New Haven adopted a standard of illumination which has attracted the rest of the world. Not only merchants in other places but illuminating engineers both gas and electric are enthused over the success of the experiment.

One thousand candle power units of light are used upon each pole as compared with 200 to 400 candle power in use by the best systems of other cities, while poles are set apart only 44 feet, alternating on either side of the street at this distance.

The minimum volume of illumination at any point on the street is more than two candle feet of light. It is this high standard which is attracting so much attention. The New York chapter of the Illuminating Engineering Society devoted its last meeting to this subject, while the Boston chapter of the same society will devote its next meeting to

the New Haven lighting. Philadelphia and Chicago chapters will come next.

At these meetings lantern slides of both daylight and night views are shown at which time the buildings and streets of New Haven are given due prominence.

But the boosters of the city capitalized the splendid work already done by the merchants. It was not enough to have simply a grand illumination. All of the organizations joined together to make one of the largest evening celebrations which ever took place in New Haven. Friday evening, Dec. 15, was the date set for the affair.

Upwards of 100,000 people turned out to see the parade, which was so long that it required between two and three hours to pass a given point.

In connection with the entire affair there was uppermost in the minds of every one the spirit of cooperation and the idea of boosting New Haven.

While the merchants were the first ones to become interested, the manufacturers of the city soon took an interest and enthused over the plan of taking active part in the parade. They were glad of the opportunity to exhibit their willingness to boost.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Haven has an enviable reputation for achievement. Having a large membership in proportion to the size of the city, and a most active, wide-awake executive board, the large amount of excellent work which lies to the credit of this organization is not surprising.

## Advantages Set Forth

Fresh from the printing office a forty-page pamphlet, with the compliments of the chamber, sets forth many of the advantages which New Haven possesses as a city; beautiful cuts illustrate the many public buildings of which she is proud, while figures and data show that as the largest city of the state its reputation is being well guarded.

Being the home of more than 500 manufacturing establishments, large and small, some of them employing from 2000 to 5000 workers each; also being the home of Yale University with its 3500 students enrolled in its various departments, the city is unique among American municipalities.

In other university towns it has been hinted in times past that there was a great unused power of the college not being exercised to the best interests of the community. If this spirit is at all general among the cities and towns of the country then New Haven enjoys the distinction of having demonstrated that a university helps to boost a city as well as its industrial and mercantile establishments.

Only 10 days ago this point was illustrated in a forcible manner when practically 1000 members of the Chamber of Commerce accepted the invitation of the Yale University to hold its banquet in the large dining room of Woolsey hall. While it is a common cry among many of the cities that they are unable to properly handle such a large number of guests, the spirit of cooperation at the college, quickly and easily overcame this point.

At this banquet the President of the United States was the guest of honor. A member of the Yale corporation, together with President Hadley and the college faculty at an adjacent table, they knocked elbows with the business men of New Haven, forcibly illustrating the spirit of co-operation and harmony existing between all concerned in keeping New Haven up-to-date.

A system has already been put into effect whereby a great many of the factories are able to co-operate with the engineering departments of the university. The students receive the benefit of certain practical experience among the shops of the industrial establishments, and in return introduce some of their latest scientific ideas to the factory managers who have had enough years of experience to be willing to learn whatever they can even from the modest young engineers of Yale. And it is not unusual to find that many of these young men are the sons of New Haven manufacturers or business men, in which case the spirit of co-operation is even more appreciated. What is representative of greater harmony than to see them get together?

The recent pamphlet entitled "What Yale Does for New Haven" is being distributed to advantage, and the great power of the university is being exercised for the benefit of New Haven in a way that was not fully appreciated until

## COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT NEW HAVEN



One of the several handsome public buildings in which the Connecticut city takes especial pride

the "boosting idea" became so prominent among all the people of the city.

Now it is not uncommon to hear a set of Yale students discussing and setting forth the merits and advantages of New Haven. Many if not all the students are being mailed copies of the recent pamphlet recently issued by the chamber of commerce. The time is fast approaching when every student who leaves for home will compare New Haven as a city with his own place of residence and when every new student who comes here will realize and speak of New Haven as an active, bustling city.

Numerous new buildings already erected speak well of the city's prosperity. The New Ives Memorial Library and the New Haven county court house, both located opposite the Green, represent an expenditure of upwards of \$2,000,000 and help to form an appropriate and satisfactory civic center.

Congress has appropriated \$1,250,000 for a new postoffice and federal building for New Haven, meeting a general popular demand. The new depot for which plans have already been started will be an imposing structure and will bear testimony that both the people of New Haven and the railroad officials appreciate the responsibility which this city holds in, being called the "Gateway of New England."

Whenever the hearty welcome which New Haven extends to outsiders to visit its city is accepted, the extensive hotel facilities will be fully appreciated. The new Hotel Taft with its 350 rooms and other advantages, offers a high degree of comfort and hospitality.

New Haven is located only 73 miles from New York city and but 150 miles from Boston on the shore of Long Island sound. With much scenery of sea, mountain side and lakes it possesses advantages of a charming community.

Unexcelled transportation lines, big harbor and docks and unequalled railroad facilities offer hearty inducements for new concerns to come here and locate. With a low price of coal, a reasonable cost for electric power and an excellent labor market, the arguments for new manufacturing are particularly favorable. The 14 banks with their new build-

ings and aggressive methods for handling financial matters fully attest to the efficiency of the city in this respect.

## School System Simple

In no community in the country do the mechanics and artisans live in better homes, and the broad public policy relating to the city school system provides ample facilities for educating an enrolment of 22,500 pupils. Requiring more than 50 buildings and nearly 700 teachers, the investment in connection with the school buildings now amounts to \$2,500,000.

Possessing nearly 100 churches representing practically every denomination, the opportunity to extend religious influence in many ways is apparent. Perhaps it is this great powerful influence for good that has done much to inspire the organizations of the city to practise the spirit of cooperation. Surely it may be said that New Haven is a city of harmony, and it owes its present high standing among the thriving, pushing cities of New England to a recognition of the vast power and strength of operating under the law of harmony.

The public utilities have likewise studied the operation of this law and no other city can boast of a greater degree of cooperation in the effort to boost and improve its welfare than has been shown by the various public service corporations who do business in New Haven. In the true sense of the word they serve the people. As the Chamber of Commerce pamphlet announces, they are "progressive in their line and spend millions of dollars to keep pace with their rapid growth in their territories. Their charges are fair and reasonable and their service is efficient."

Thus we are able to understand how the past decade has shown an increase of 24.3 per cent in population and New Haven stands first in the state as a city with 134,000 people, all eager to make a better showing for the next 10 years, and if possible to bring the figure up to the 200,000 mark.

If anything will bring this about it will be the continuation of the city's present policy of cooperation and harmony.

dition, fruit trees are to be propagated by the new system.

Mr. Anson's device consists of a series of six-inch cement tiles placed just below the plowing point, 14 feet apart and running from one side of the acre to the other. These tiles have elbows that project some feet above the surface and from these points radiate electric wires such as those of a wireless telegraph pole. The wires run parallel through the cement pipes, equidistant around the inner surface of the cylinder. Static electricity, or that with which the air is charged, furnishes the only "power." The static current attracts the moisture from the air at night and this is condensed down the elbows of the tiling and into the pipes below the surface. The same current then dispenses this moisture through the porous walls of the piping.

The electric current not only holds this moisture at a reasonable depth, so that it is projected to the roots of growing plants or trees, but it attracts the subsoil moisture toward the surface, giving direct use for what has hitherto been purely waste moisture.

"Regular systems of irrigating with water have caused great waste," declared Mr. Anson. "First, there is the cost of water right, then the cost of the water, then the building of the ditches (which in itself means a direct loss of so much land), the cost of time and labor and the constant repairs. Under the

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Never was it more necessary than now to have the undergarments fit perfectly, and never have such efforts been made to bring them up to the required mark.

Although men's outer clothes make no pretense of fitting closely to the body, their wearers find they have much better lines and they themselves are much more comfortable if the things worn under them fit neatly. Mrs. N. Neal Pratt, who has rooms in the Lawrence building at 149 Tremont street, makes a specialty of well-fitting underwear for men, women and children, making union garments to order in new and exclusive designs. The materials may be silk, linen, wool, silk mixed and cotton.

For women are princess slips, corsets, corset covers and woven-top petticoats. For those who do not care for corsets are Bates waists made for children, young girls and women. Mrs. Pratt's goods are of high grade, well worth a person's while to look at before purchasing elsewhere.

Ever since its doors were unlocked on Monday morning the Henry Siegel Company's store has been thronged with those who wished to take advantage of the sale of the bankrupt stock of Schreiber & Co., whose store opposite the Waldorf-Astoria is familiar to everyone who goes to New York. Furs, suits, coats, dresses, waists, petticoats and millinery are included in it, and as may be inferred from the location of the store, are designed especially to attract those women who make their headquarters when in town at the great hostelry across the street. The dresses are for day and evening wear, afternoon, calling and reception gowns, and simple and elaborate evening frocks. The suits and coats are for both ordinary day wear and also for dress occasions. Among the waists are some very handsome ones to go with elaborate dress suits of light or dark colors, and also some simple ones for house wear. The millinery is of the same class as the gowns and suits and in a number of instances seems to go with specific articles in the sale. They show some of the most approved designs of the leading milliners in this country and abroad.

A lesser feature of the sale are the petticoats, dozen and dozens of them. Some are severely plain, to go with the severe tailor-made suits, and others are very elaborate and dainty, meant especially for the beautiful evening creations that are shown.

A man wishing to get a fancy suit or an overcoat is liable to find just what he wants at Browning King & Co.'s, on Washington street, where the regular stock of such things has been marked at a considerable reduction, \$7 and \$10.

The firm makes its own clothing in shops supplied with the best equipment, a thing it is always a satisfaction for the wearer to know. By selling directly through its own stores it is able to offer values such as are not to be found everywhere. Reductions are made on the different lines of goods twice a year, giving all an opportunity to buy high-class goods at medium prices. Included in this sale are a few broken lines of plain blue and black and Oxford overcoats.

A good grade of tailored and lingerie waists are being sold by L. Hirsch of 250

Huntington avenue at less than half former prices. The lingerie are neatly trimmed and all are in the most popular styles.

For more than a generation the annual mark-down sale of Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins has been an event anticipated by large numbers of people who appreciate footwear of the best grade. The sale now going on is supplied with complete lines of goods. Although the quality of the shoes is of the best they are not prohibitive in price, some of them being remarkably inexpensive for shoes of such a grade and now, for this sale, are even less than usual. Even during the sales expert individual fitting service is maintained. Sizes and styles may be registered by those who wish, that they may in future send their orders by mail or telephone without the inconvenience of going to the store to be fitted. The store is conveniently located. It has two distinct departments, amounting almost to separate stores although they are connected. The entrance to the men's department is at 15 West street and that for women at 47 Temple place, but either may be reached through the other.

With a kitchen window refrigerator there is no need for regular visits from the ice man in the winter months, and this means a saving of care as well as money. There is no waiting for him to come, nor running to let him in and wiping up his tracks after him when he does come, and in addition, the window refrigerator is easily taken care of. Up to the present time they have been chiefly of home manufacture, which means that they are more or less crude, but now the Nichols iceless refrigerator has been put on the market seemingly meeting every need. It is made of cold-rolled steel, dipped in black enamel and covered with best awning material, so that it is a slightly addition to any house. It has two movable shelves. It is large and convenient, durable and neat in appearance. It can be taken down easily when summer comes and folded and put away. It is made and sold by L. P. Nichols of 4250 Haldane street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shoes by mail is a new feature of shopping, but it is one of which the Women's Sample Shoe Parlor of 37 Temple place Boston, Mass., is making a specialty. All these shoes are Goodyear welts, and the manager, William H. Manix, avers that they will fit and please.

Beautiful tailoring for women is done by Mrs. M. Meiklejohn of Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Meiklejohn makes a specialty of this kind of work and turns out some handsome garments. All her work is done to order, and great care is taken to see that the lines and coloring suit the individuality of the wearer. Her designs are exclusive and artistic.

To a person who has recently fitted his windows with the Chamberlin metal weather strip it is astonishing to find how much wind, cold, and dust is constantly admitted to the house through unprotected windows. The strips do away with the necessity for storm windows and save coal. They are made and sold by the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company, of 436 Exchange building, Boston, Mass. A booklet describing them will be sent upon request.

## SMITHSONIAN EXPERT BACK FROM SUN STUDY IN ALGERIA

WASHINGTON—Satisfied that the sun is a variable star and that its radiations frequently fluctuate from 2 to 5 per cent, during irregular periods of from five to ten days' duration, Charles G. Abbot, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical observatory, has returned to Washington from Bassour, Algeria, where he has been making astrophysical observations.

The observing station in Bassour was established in July, 1911, when Mr. Abbot and his field assistant, Prof. Frank P. Brackett of Pomona College, arrived in Algeria; and observations were continued until the end of November.

Mr. Abbot made complete determination of the solar constant of radiation for 44 days, in Bassour, while his assistant, L. B. Aldrich, made similar measurements at Mt. Wilson, Cal. The two observing stations were separated by a distance nearly equal to that of one third the circumference of the earth, thus making the locations ideal in that respect.

Much computing still remains to be done before final results can be stated, but strong hope is entertained that they will definitely solve the question as to the variability of the sun. If it seems necessary to make additional measurements it will be possible to continue the work this year, during June, July and August.

location and plans of a new dormitory was made and accepted.

It was voted that at the annual meeting to be held in June, the trustees elect an instructor in political economy.

**MORE REVENUES ARE PREDICTED**

WASHINGTON—That the proposed Democratic chemical schedule will increase the revenues by \$2,000,000 a year is the assertion of one of the House Democrats. While the rates will be greatly reduced, the Democrats confidently expect that importations will be so largely stimulated as to yield much more revenue.

The viewpoint of the Democrats is that the chemical schedule contains many rates which are absolutely prohibitive, and that from the revenue standpoint the chemical schedule now in force is of little account. So they are piling it down to the point where importations will be possible. The estimate of \$2,000,000 of increase in revenue is made by the experts employed by the Democratic ways and means committee.

**GIFT FOR MRS. TEELE**

Mrs. Alice Gray Teele, who is to retire tomorrow as superintendent of the Franklin Square house, after eight years of service, was presented last night with a hand-beaded handbag by the guests of the house.

**COLBY COLLEGE TO RECEIVE \$10,000**

PORTLAND, Me. — At the midwinter meeting of the trustees of Colby College held in this city Tuesday, announcement was made of a bequest of \$10,000 to the college by William H. Dexter of Worcester. A report on the

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Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.  
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Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

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Near Conservatory of Music, Boston  
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Rooms single or en suite

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ALSO OF  
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COPPER INDUSTRY SHOWS GROWTH

WASHINGTON—The growth of the copper industry in the United States has been notable, according to the figures of the United States geological survey. In 1850 the production was 1,456,000 pounds; in 1870 it was 28,225,000 pounds; in 1890 it was 259,763,092 pounds; in 1900 it had increased to 606,117,166 pounds; in 1905 it was 901,907,843 pounds; and in 1909 it passed the billion mark with 1,092,951,624 pounds, decreasing in 1910, however, to 1,080,159,509 pounds.

The price has decreased from over 46 cents a pound in civil war times to an average of 12.7 cents a pound in 1910.

The United States is by far the largest copper producer in the world; in fact, we produce more than all the rest of the world together, the total world's production for 1910 being 1,903,297,003 pounds.

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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

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Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.  
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Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

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Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains

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ALL OVER. A boy looking for something to do saw the sign "Boy Wanted" hanging outside of a store in New York. He picked up the sign and entered the store.

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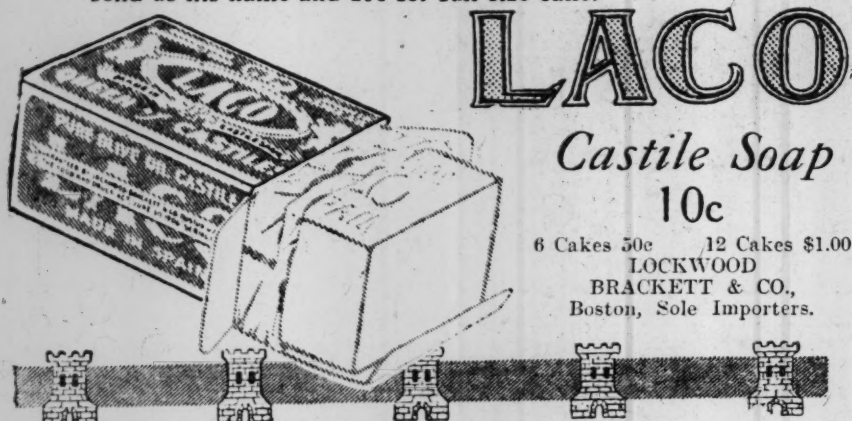
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Capt. William S. Pepperell was re-elected commander by the Old Guard of Massachusetts on Tuesday night at a largely attended meeting held in the Boston City Club.

Capt. J. Stearns Cushing was elected senior vice commander and Capt. Herbert F. Staples, junior vice commander. Other officers elected were: Capt. A. G. Reynolds, adjutant; Col. Robert B. Edes, quartermaster; Capt. Stuart W. Wise, ordnance officer.

Col. Walter E. Lombard was toastmaster at the dinner. Among those who made short addresses were Capt. Reeder, C. A. C., U. S. A.; J. Stearns Cushing, Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, M. V. M., retired.

### PAST COMMANDER

HEAD IS CHOSEN

Michael Crawley of Boston was elected president of the Past Commanders Association, Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, at the annual dinner and meeting at that organization at the Crawford house Tuesday evening.

Other officers chosen were William T. Tidale of Brighton, vice-president; O. J. Sebott of Arlington, secretary; Edgar C. Barker of Somerville, treasurer; James T. Wellington, G. Henry Powell, F. H. Sprague and G. W. Chapman, executive committee.

The retiring president, Edgar C. Barker, was chairman, and about 50 members attended.

### VIRGINIA DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

RICHMOND, Va.—Women of Virginia were denied the ballot recently when the House committee on privileges and elections of the General Assembly decided to report adversely a bill changing the constitution of Virginia so that women might vote. The action of the committee was practically unanimous.

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## MANY ISSUES INVOLVED IN CONTEST IN MISSOURI

WASHINGTON—More than a campaign between individuals is the Democratic contest in Missouri, between Speaker Champ Clark and former Governor Folk, for the delegation to the Baltimore convention. According to information received in this city it is a contest between rival factions of the Democratic party in that state. The great interest the state is taking in the matter is evident from the calling of a special state convention, at Joplin, next month, to decide it.

On the one side the friends of Senator Reed, who succeeded William Warner in the upper house of Congress, are supporting Mr. Folk, and on the other side the friends of former Governor Francis are supporting Mr. Clark. Senator Reed makes the point that the state delegation should be for Mr. Folk, in accordance with the resolutions of the state convention a couple of years ago, at which Mr. Clark was a delegate, but of more importance than that is the fact that if Senator Reed can win, his friends will at once be placed in full control of all the party machinery in Missouri. Mr. Francis' contest is based on his earnest desire to come into control of the party machinery, with a view to his election to the Senate.

It is understood here that the contest is close, nobody knowing how it will turn out. Mr. Folk is stronger in the rural districts than in the cities, where Mr. Francis has most of his following.

If the contest could be between Clark and Folk, without the complication referred to, it is likely that Speaker Clark would win handily, but as it is he will not be able to poll his full strength, and this fact may possibly prevent him from securing the endorsement of the state as a presidential candidate. Such a result would eliminate him from the presidential situation and perhaps radically change the entire aspect of that situation so far as the Democratic party is concerned. For one thing, for instance, it is believed that it would greatly increase the Woodrow Wilson following, and perhaps make his nomination at Baltimore certain. Speaker Clark, if a candidate for the presidency, would hope to get many delegates outside of Missouri. These delegates would all come from the ranks of the radical section of the party, to which Governor Wilson's appeal is confined. With Speaker Clark out of it Governor Wilson would be unopposed in all quarters outside Missouri where Speaker Clark has a following. Mr. Folk, it is conceded, would have almost no following outside of the state.

It is this phase of the Missouri situation which gives it national interest, and is causing the politicians here to watch it closely.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The committees in charge of the British championships are facing the same problem as the United States Golf Association: limiting the number of entries. The Ladies Golf Union has been discussing a variety of methods, among them a qualifying round. A medal round has always been played on the first day of the British ladies' championship, but it is for a prize and does not affect the match play, the draw for which is always made before the tournament begins. Mrs. Ross, formerly famous as Miss May Hezlet, has an article in *Frys Magazine* on this subject. She does not favor a qualifying round, and writes:

"The qualifying round system presents many difficulties. Eighteen holes are hardly a fair test unless a large number of players are admitted to the further stages. On the other hand a 36-hole medal round is a very severe test at the outset of a trying contest. Moreover in the case of a very large entry it would be impossible for 36 holes to be played in one day. With an entry of 148, as at St. Andrews—and when a subject like this is under consideration the maximum possibilities have to be reckoned with—it would take over 12 hours to start the couples at five-minute intervals. That is to say, if the first pair left the first tee at 9 a. m. the last pair would not be able to start out for their second 18 holes until after 9 p. m. It is true one round of 18 holes could be played on two succeeding days, but that, again, would increase the duration of the meeting.

"Then the weather question arises. Those who start early may have fair conditions, those who start late the exact opposite or vice versa. In our variable climate the same conditions seldom last throughout a whole day.

"The element of uncertainty in medal play is another very important consideration to be reckoned with. One slip, which in a whole match is easily remediable, may irretrievably spoil a score and cost a really good player her place. Of course those in favor of a qualifying round will argue that no really first-class golfer could come to such grief as would exclude her from a place within the select list, but strange things happen at golf, and a very little bad fortune will ruin a score. This was well evidenced by Mr. Hilton's disaster in the open championship of 1898, when, in the preliminary round, he took 9 for a 3 hole (the Himalayas at Prestwick) and failed to qualify for the succeeding stages by two strokes. Harry Vardon's recent feat of accomplishing a 9 in a medal competition at Mussel Hill has also opened a wide field of speculation as to the possibilities of disaster to which a champion is liable. It is a curious thing that since 1903, when Miss Rhona Adair tied for the first place the ultimate champion has never made the best score in the medal competition, which is always held on the

Monday of the ladies' tournament week. In fact, the contrast between the scores returned in this medal round and the fates of the makers of them in the championship is so marked that it is almost considered an unfortunate thing to make a very good score, and a promising sign to return a bad one.

"The following table of the places taken by the British champions during the last 15 years may be of interest. The words 'not among the first six' (or other number as the case may be) in the third column mean that the name does not appear in the list given in the newspaper account, from which the table is compiled.

Place taken.  
Date. Champion.  
1897—Miss E. C. Orr.....Fifteenth  
1898—Miss L. Thompson.....Fifth  
1899—Miss M. Hezlet.....First  
1900—Miss R. Adair.....Eleventh  
1901—Miss M. Graham.....Not among first six  
1902—Miss M. Hezlet.....First  
1903—Miss R. Adair.....Tie for first  
1904—Miss L. Dod.....Seventh  
1905—Miss B. Thompson.....Sixth  
1906—Mrs. Kennion.....Not among first fifteen  
1907—Miss M. Hezlet.....Tie for second  
1908—Miss Titterton.....Fourthteen  
1909—Miss D. Campbell.....Third  
1910—Miss E. Grant-Suttie.....Not among first fifteen  
1911—Miss D. Campbell.....Not among first 11

—ooo—

It must be that in America the leaders of golf are in a class by themselves because in the championships in the States and Canada it has frequently occurred that the champion has also been the medalist of the tournament. This may be because where we have 10 scratch players they (the British) have 30, so the competition for place in score play is keener. It would be interesting to compile such tables of American golf.

## OIL MOTOR SHIP SUCCESS ON TRIAL

NEW YORK—A Copenhagen cable message to the New York Herald says that the *Selandia*, the largest oil motor ship in the world, underwent a successful trial trip there Tuesday, in which she maintained a speed of 12 knots. Leading Danish and British experts were on board and exhibited the keenest interest in the experiment.

The vessel displaces 10,000 tons and is equipped with two motors of 3000-horsepower each. She belongs to the East Asiatic Company.

## VACCINATION LAW REPEAL URGED

Among the bills on which hearings will be given tomorrow by the committee on public health is one to repeal the law providing for compulsory vaccination, and Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to authorize the board of health of the city of Boston to make whatever rules it desires and impose such penalties as are deemed advisable. This bill would remove the Boston board from the control of the state board.

## UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY does no harm UP or FREEZE. A to an Udnit Shine package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coating. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

### METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

### Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing. folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and full description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 732 Jefferson ave., Toledo, O. Mrs. Tur. Bath Cabinets.

### PLUMBING

McMAHAN & JAUQUES  
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS  
Competent men ready for emergency calls. Locks opened. Keys fitted. Pells and Electric Lights repaired. Give us a trial. Tel. 420 Back Bay. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON.

### FURNITURE REPAIRING

WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.

### NEW ENGLAND REED CO.

11A Green st., Boston, Mass.

### ANTIQUES

FURNITURE. Also Brass, Copper, Pewter and Silver. D.A. JACOBS & Lowell Tel. Near No. 8th. Open evenings

### INDIAN BASKETS

FOR SALE—Choice collection of Indian baskets. MRS. LUCY E. JORDAN, 200 E. Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.

### THE MASTER LAMP

Delivered at your home for \$5.00—Under a Perpetual Guarantee.

The only oil lamp permitted to be exhibited at Mechanics Fair, Boston, in 1911. Is Odorless and Safe, and gasifies the oil at top of wick, producing a brilliant yet soft light, unlike anything ever seen from kerosene. The only real improvement made in oil lamps since 1772. Sold at 581 Old South Bldg., Boston; 92 W. Broadway, Chambers St., N. Y., and at 538 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. Send for catalog "S."

### BOOKS

### A GIFT BOOK

The Life of Mary Baker Eddy

By SIBYL WILBUR

New and Enlarged Edition. PRICE \$3.00 A COPY.

A beautiful Edition de Luxe at \$5.00 per copy

This book may be purchased through any Reading Room in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., or direct from the publishers

250 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

### CASH ON THE SPOT

and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Country Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

### TURKISH BATHS

Turkish, Russian and American Baths. Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing.

OSCAR R. LUNDIN.

### LUNDIN TURKISH BATH

20 and 22 Carver St., Boston.

Women's Entrance at No. 22

Men at No. 20. Men at all hours

Women, week days 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Sundays, 12 to 10 p. m.

Telephone, Oxford 3068

### PIANOS

### Pelton Piano Co.

Offers to Monitor Readers some splendid values in

Kroeger, Behning, Christman or Pelton

### PLAYER PIANOS

We carry the celebrated VIRTUOSO ROLL

Information cheerfully given at our

108 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

### WATCHES

Tells Time in the Dark

Always lighted Never goes out

RADIUM DIAL ALARM WATCH

Write for Circular.

WM. BOND & SON

Chronometer Makers to the U. S. Gov.

4 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON

### SHOPPING

THE SHOPPING Exchange

22 MT. VERNON ST. BOSTON.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

### FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH

A 44-10 Singer machine, electric motor and 5 feet of tubing. Call at 41 Spring Park ave., Jamaica Plain, right hand bell.

FOR SALE—Solid mahog. hand carved bookcase, sliding plate glass doors, antique table and washstand; also 2 roll-top desks and French marble mantel clock. 275A Dudley st., Roxbury.

FOR SALE—Complete furnishings and equipment, including piano, for 9-room house; will sell at lowest possible figure; owner wishes to leave immediately. Tel. B. B. 3835 M.

**WOMEN**  
**THE**  
**WORLD'S**  
**BEST**  
**BUYERS**

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line;  
2 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;  
26 to 35 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;  
36 to 519 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?



## RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

IF YOU want different Gas appliances than the

**GAS CO.**

BUY OUR GOODS

Backus Heater Sales Co.

HENRY F. COTTELL, Mgr.  
63 BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1836, Incorporated 1894.  
Telephone, Oxford 162.

**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing,  
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.

Special attention given to repairs of  
all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS  
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

## WEST MEDFORD

Splendid opportunity to purchase a home at a reasonable price on easy terms, about 5 minutes from electric and steam cars; house of 9 rooms in good repair, b. w. heater, nearly new, 2 fireplaces, small conservatory, hardwood floors throughout, 7200 sq. ft. of land, small fruit, shrubbery and vines; excellent neighborhood. Apply to J. B. COBB, 87 Warren st., West Medford, Tel. 475-4.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE, EVERETT, MASS.

Assessed for \$3400, free and clear; in good condition; always occupied; income from rent, \$408 a year. Will sell for \$2650. Address

**J. B. LEWIS,**

101 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

FARMS FOR SALE 12 miles out; 55 acres, 33 tillage; cuts 50 tons of hay; barn, 5 tieups; good house 7 rooms; handsome pine grove near house; 2 cows; 25 cords manure; 155 B. L. red pullets; price of all \$3800, terms. HAYDEN & CO., 68 Pemberton sq.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.  
ERASTUS H. SMITH.

## SOCIETY HEAD AND AUTHOR OF PLAY



Ernest S. Swanson, president of Pen, Paint and Pretzels (on left), and Frederic N. Weaver, who wrote "One on Williams"

## TUFTS COLLEGE CLUB REHEARSING FOR ITS PLAYS

MEDFORD, Mass.—One-act plays to be presented soon by the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society of Tufts College are being rehearsed. "One on Williams," written by Frederic N. Weaver of Dorchester, and two other one-act pieces will be given, one of which is designated "After the Game."

In the first named play those taking part include Ernest S. Swanson, Leslie O. Marsden, Gaynor C. Searle, Willis C. Shute, Robert H. Bogue, Alva V. Wood, Joseph A. French, Courtney Bruerton, Beatrice P. Davis, Ruth P. Webb, Annette B. MacKnight, Helen S. Hearsay, Marjory L. Henry, Leonard F. Whipple, John A. McAulise and Clinton L. Scott. Prof. Leo R. Lewis is coaching the students. Final trials will be held on Feb. 12. The society is headed by Ernest S. Swanson.

## KING'S RECEPTION PLANS UNALTERED

NEW YORK—According to a London despatch to the New York Herald, King George has sent a message to the lord chamberlain stating that he does not desire any alterations in the plans for his reception at Portsmouth and London, or for the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, except that the court will be in mourning.

WASHINGTON—President Taft has sent a message of condolence to King George through the state department.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Werner & Werner**  
QUALITY CORNER  
On Locust Street at Sixth  
ST. LOUIS

Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

## REAL ESTATE

## FARMS

150 acres, 60 acres mowing and tillage, 10 acres of orchard, cuts 50 tons of hay, good well water, 24-story 14-room house, furnace heat, fine barn 30x60, carriage house, shop, corn crib, fine poultry, brooder and incubator houses. This is considered one of the best orchard farms near Boston and only 2 minutes to station. Price \$7000. Full particulars by L. C. LEVITT, 1 Porter bldg., South Framingham, or LEGG & HALL, 60 State st., Boston.

## LEXINGTON

WE HAVE LISTED AT OUR OFFICE, No. 436 Mass. Ave., Lexington, every desirable piece of property for rent or sale in this town; office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; we advise those intending to visit our office to make an appointment in advance by telephoning Lexington 530. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.

## Winthrop Houses For Sale

ONE AND TWO-FAMILY houses with improvements for sale in all sections of Winthrop; prices range from \$2500 to \$41,000, and terms from \$300 to \$5000 down. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

## BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE

Timber, with or without mills, in every section. Apartment houses in cities, hotels, manufacturing enterprises, for sale or investment. BANKERS HOLDING COMPANY, Kirk Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

## ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5.

## WALTER K. BADGER

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
Reading sq. Tels., Office 125, Res. 185.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES  
FARMS, TIMBER TRACTS in all parts of state; large list at your disposal. F. S. MacGREGORY, 350 Old So. bldg., Boston.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Portland, Oregon

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

## IVAN HUMASON

1004 YEON BUILDING  
7% NET

We can loan you money for 7% net to you, secured by first mortgage on improved city property. Write CAUTHORN, McCAY & CAUTHORN, Inc., ABERDEEN, WASH.

## REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—7500 acres cut-over timber land in Pike and Montgomery counties, Arkansas, near Caddo Gap, on Iron Mountain Railroad. Price \$3.00 per acre cash if sold quick. No swamp land. Land best suited for fruit. This is a great bargain. Address BRUCE M. ALEXANDER LOGGING CO., Glenwood, Pike Co., Ark.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase "bears" or others' interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

## BENJAMIN P. SANDS

1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING  
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. O. Leland, 31 Milk st.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—ALLSTON—Eight rooms, all improvements, fine location, chance to keep auto; moderate rent. Apply 10 Ridgmont st., Allston, or phone Brighton 602-2.

## MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 337, Woburn, Mass.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Commencing Feb. 4 the passenger department of the Boston & Maine road will inaugurate additional Sunday passenger service between Boston and Hanover-Norwich via White River junction. Trains leaving North station at 11:30 a. m. and arriving at 7:05 p. m.

The track department of the Boston division New Haven road has completed the four-track extension from Harrison square to Atlantic, across Neponset river. Connections at West Quincy branch lower remain to be installed before the traffic is extended beyond Neponset.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer, and Hugh Steele, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, gave the National Snow Melting Company's device its first real test of the winter yesterday at South station passenger yard.

The contractor in charge of constructing the passenger subway under the four main line tracks at Atlantic station on the Boston division, New Haven road, has finished the excavation, leaving only the hand rail and interior finish to be completed.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger trainmaster of the Boston division, New Haven road, at South station, is inspecting Deham and Readville passenger terminals today, for the purpose of arranging a schedule whereby more equipment can be added to local service when necessary.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road received yesterday from the Locomotive (N. H.) car works a number of platform coaches equipped with new lighting fixtures, high-back seats and Ward steam hose connections, for general local service.

The Boston & Albany road official inspecting train is covering the west end today for the purpose of looking after grades, relief tracks and bridge construction.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by Chief Engineer Arthur B. Corthell and party, was attached to the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station last night en route to White River junction via Greenfield on company business.

The New York Central lines have received from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia 25 Pacific type grasshopper engines, which are rated in the 4000 class and will be used on fast trans of heavy tonnage.

The Central Vermont railway private car Champlain, occupied by Grand Trunk officials, arrived at North station over the Boston & Maine road last night from Montreal on company business.

The baggage department of the New Haven road is loading scenery and effects belonging to the Boston opera company at Rogers avenue yard, Roxbury, for special movement to New Haven tonight in advance of Thursday night's performance.

**MINERS' SCALE NOT SETTLED**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The task of effecting a wage scale agreement between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators appeared to increase in difficulty today. Operators refused to consider the demands of the miners for increased wages and payment for the mining of coal before it is screened.

## READING STANDS

## Student's Adjustable Reading Stand

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron) and is finished in a pleasing design. Feet and rack adjusted for shipment.

PRICE \$3.50  
F. O. B. CHICAGO.  
Please do not send personal checks.

Adjustable Reading Stand Co.  
(Not Incorporated)  
1344 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## THE GLADSTONE

Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class house, with modest prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated booklets. J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

## BROOKLINE LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 6 rooms, bath and servant, room on 1st and 2nd floors, 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

## COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.

Chas. F. Dow, Agt.,  
Tel. 4184 Main Room 407, 53 State St.

## BACK BAY SUITES

24-25 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall, 1 to 4 rooms with bath and large kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for occupancy February 1st. For particulars, apply to COLEMAN & HILBERT, 319 Huntington Ave., Tel. 136 B. E. or on premises by appointment.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, with bath and kitchenette, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor 393 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

## BACK BAY SUITES

728 COMMONWEALTH AVE., COR. ST. MARY'S ST.  
TO LET—1, 2, 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, finely furnished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

IN BACK BAY—Desirable furnished two-room suite with bath and kitchenette; steam heat, continuous hot water; rent reasonable. Apply at 15 Claremont Park.

## ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS  
Single and connected, with bath and kitchenette, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths, etc. in building. References.  
\$2 to \$5 Per Week.  
705 Huntington Av.

ATTRACTIVE FRONT-SIDE ROOM: large closet, c. h. w., near Springfield Hall and Mass. Ave., L-15, Monitor Office, or tel. 3427-W B. B.

GAINSBORO ST. 308—Nice room, one flight up, well heated, large closet, permanent party preferred. HOLBROOK.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 213, suite 2—Large front parlor, with connect room; home privileges; all conveniences; tel.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 313, suite 4—Furnished rooms; telephone, elevator service, c. h. w.; permanent roomers or transients accommodated.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, bet. Norway and Mass. Ave.—Front square room and back parlor for 1 or 2 persons; heated; J. M. EASTMAN.

LARGE and small rooms, single or connected; light housekeeping or board if desired; 20 minutes to electric and steam. Tel. Newton North 894-M.

NEWBURY ST., 523, near Hotel Canterbury—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; steam heat, bath each floor. Tel. B. 2574-W.

## PUTNAM'S

256 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telephone, post office, etc. Tel. B. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Nicely furnished, well heated room, and bath; very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. Rox. 2193-4.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Two well furnished connecting rooms, bath; very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. Rox. 2193-4.

WESTLAND AVE., 57, suite 2—Rooms with or without kitchenette; running water in rooms; steam heat, open plumbing.

WESTLAND AVE., 16, suite 7—Pleasant, quiet room, with use of kitchenette if desired; all modern conveniences.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

KEISTER'S LADIES TAILORING COLLEGE  
Fortieth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

## THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.  
An educational institution for boys and girls. Corps of efficient teachers, new dormitories. Kindergarten, primary, grammar grades and a six-year high school course. Charge for boarding pupils, \$500 and \$550. Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

## BOOKKEEPING

SHORTHAND and ACCOUNTING  
Merchants and Bankers' BUSINESS SCHOOL

Private Secretary Course by mail or at school. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. THE YEAR. Work fully recognized by the New York State Education Department. 605 Madison Ave., near 58th St., New York. S. C. ESTEY, Principal.

MISS MARY RUSSEY. Training of speaking voice thru study of Shakespeare. 84 Newbury Street, Boston.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

A. HOWARD GARRETT  
CONCERT BARITONE  
THE ART OF SINGING

From the beginning to an Artistic Finish  
Studio: 413 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO  
Residence phone, Kenwood 867.

Mr. D. A. Clippinger  
announces the following classes, to begin about February 15th: Classes for the study of the song classics, classes for the study of oratorio, classes in ear training and analysis. Call or write for particulars.

410 Kimball Hall, Chicago

MISS JULIA Spokane, Wn.  
TEACHER OF PIANO  
228 AUDITORIUM

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON,  
PIANO HARMONY  
Pupil of Burnmeister, Berlin.  
36 BELVIDERE ST.

ARTHUR THAYER,  
TEACHER OF SINGING,  
402 PIERCE BUILDING.

LIVERY SERVICE  
I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced liveried drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

HENRY C. BELL  
Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

DESKS, SHOW CASES, ETC.  
BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. J. ADAMS, 11 Columbia st., between Bedford and Essex sts.

TYPEWRITERS  
Standard Folding Typewriter  
DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent and repair all makes.

MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO.  
165 Devonshire and 22 Arch Streets, Boston.  
List and catalogue 7. L. J. PEABODY, 273 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

BEST BARGAINS ever offered in Remington Smith-Premiers and visible writers; good \$100 typewriters, \$10 to \$25. TAYLOR'S TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 220 Washington st., Boston. Estab. 1888.

HELP WANTED  
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED  
Sales Representative Wanted

IN NEW ENGLAND, N. Y. CITY, CHICAGO and other WESTERN CENTERS for established SPECIALTY MACHINE, selling to hotels, restaurants and institutions. This opportunity open on account of readjustment of selling method. PRESENTATION of HASKINS MFG. CO. 5 Union st., Boston.

MEN AND WOMEN to introduce Kirkcaldy's Garden and Landscape Manual to people interested in beautifying home grounds. HILLIARD CO., box 1355, Boston.

HELP WANTED  
A WOMAN of good education and address wanted for managerial position; references required. A. P. SMITH, 22 Beacon st., Boston.







## Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wants position in private family. Call at RIVE. MISS OSTERBERG, Tel. Tremont 2944 H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Young English woman, Protestant, trustworthy and reliable, wants position; good cook and housekeeper. MARGARET THOMPSON, 231 Western ave., 1st floor, Brighton, Mass.

GENERAL WORK by the day or week. Mrs. C. A. Smith, 400 West 1st St., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman, 45 years, 12 years experience, good cook and housekeeper. MRS. D. BARNETT, 100 West 1st St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or hour; will assist at housework. MISS ELLEN CALLAHAN, 374 Shawmut ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Respectable colored woman would like position for general work; not more than 3 in family. JOS. E. MORRIS, 78 Camden st., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (colored) wishes position; capable, willing; will accept any place of trust. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted in small family, care of elderly people, or light work by an elderly woman; Protestant-American; references. MRS. A. CAPPERS, 327 Summer st., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position; young, 19 years experience; private family preferred; good pay; excellent references. H. L. FLAGG, West Acton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, American woman, desires position with good family; 10 years experience; will do any light work. LUCY LYMAN, 40 Andrew pl., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable, capable woman would like position; city or country; kind to children; best references. MRS. MARY CALDWELL, care Mrs. Ray, 10 Emerald st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family; no children; or with elderly couple. MRS. LIDIA MEHTA, 11 Union st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, reliable young woman wants position; only take general work in small family; take care of elderly people; references. MRS. BEITHA BRIGGS, 55 Millet st., suite 1, Dorchester, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION - By refined middle-aged woman, position of trust, competent to take care; reading, writing, sewing; good home; rather than high salary; best references. MRS. E. J. HANSEN, 56 Webster st., Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman, near middle age, desires position in small family in Boston or vicinity; very capable and best references. MRS. LILLIAN JOHNSON, 75 Zaleski, Union St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, or care of elderly couple; position wanted by reliable Protestant; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904 W.

HOUSEKEEPER-Protestant desires position as housekeeper, maid or attendant; several years experience; good disposition; best of references. BROOKLYN, 718 Morton st., Mattapan, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, Protestant, American, wants position as housekeeper or companion to a lady in Boston or vicinity; capable, trustworthy, well educated; references. Address by letter, MISS HELEN REID, 29 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young American woman, with girl of 7, wants position in small family near Boston. MRS. S. A. LEV. ERLING, 125 Park st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK-Reliable Protestant woman wishes employment caring for apartments during the home nights. MARGARET MUNRO, 67 Pembroke st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK-Woman who wishes to keep baby with detailed attention. Address M. SMITH, Box 3169, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Competent woman wants employment; to do house cleaning. MRS. E. SHACK, 15 Kenwood st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first-class, wishes employment to take home; best back day references. MRS. E. BROWN, Pleasant, & Greenleaf st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; private family preferred. MRS. S. A. R. TAYLOR, 23 Hoke st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home; outdoor drying. MRS. JOSEPHINE GUNNE, 237 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID-Position wanted by German Protestant; reliable, trustworthy; for general housework; two references. MRS. A. W. BRINCKMAN, 114 Union pk., Boston.

MAID (colored) wishes position; housework; cleaning; GIRGON, 216 Lenox st., Boston.

MAID-Situation wanted in private family; general work in a flat; cook or second work; home nights; MRS. ELLIS, 101 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Capable second girl wants position; American; good education; experience. LOWELL, 1212 E. AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

MAID-Colored woman of clean, pleasing suits or chamber work; best references. MRS. HATTIE A. ROBINSON, 291 Madison st., Malden, Mass.

MAID, colored, wants position at general housework; please write. CLARA MAYO, 26 Buckingham st., Boston.

MAID-Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish girl, good references, wants position in small family, EDLA BUCKAUM, 401 Newbury st., Boston.

MAID (colored), capable, reliable, wishes position; or general work by the day; must go home nights. ELLEN DANIELS, 125 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

MAID-Neat, capable, trustworthy English girl, excellent cook and laundress, wishes position; take charge if required; city or country. MISS KING, Emp. Office, 650 Washington st., Boston.

MAID-A lady closing her home wishes to find situation for her 3 maids (Swedish, cook, waitress and laundress. MRS. MARY K. BELL, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette st., Boston.

MAID-Neat, capable, trustworthy Swedish girl, excellent cook and laundress, wishes position in private family; best references. MRS. A. BENSON, Emp. Office, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

MAID wishes work to go home nights; care of apartment or general housework; wanted by a good, capable Swedish woman; best of references. MRS. A. BENSON, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

MAIDS (2), French, positions. MISS KING, Emp. Office, 650 Washington st., Boston.

MAIDS-Two general maids, thoroughly competent, also take care of laundry and wash positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MATRON would like position or as office attendant; can give references. MRS. F. I. TAYLOR, 600 Tremont st., Boston.

MOTHER WITH INFANT would like position to do general housework or nursery work. MRS. FLORENCE ANTHONY, 38 Stanton st., Maplewood, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, refined, experienced, willing to help in all household duties where other help is kept; good man; best references. MRS. A. HEDEN, 228 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NURSERY MAID-Young, neat girl; thoroughly competent; references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904 W.

NURSERY MAID position wanted by young Protestant girl. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904 W.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION wanted by Protestant woman; trustworthy and reliable; general housework or cooking; good laundress. MISS NELLIE MCKENNEY, general delivery, Allston, Mass.

PROOFREADER (20), single, residence near city; \$14.10 per week; excellent references. Mention No. 6670. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2904 W.

STENOGRAPHER wishes employment at plain sewing or any light work. MISS ANNE JOHNSON, 251 Temple st., West Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Young lady with some experience wishes employment with seamstress. MISS A. M. BURDEN, Fenway Pl. O., general delivery, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position in family; best of references. Apply at SWEET EMP. OFFICE, 5 Fayette st., Boston, Miss Anna Osterberg, Tel. 2904 W.

SEAMSTRESS, experience in home sewing, wants work by the day. EMIL HEDEN, 10 Armstrong st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, quick, neat worker, wishes employment in or near city; references. MRS. EMMA MORSE, 6 Emerald st., Boston.

SECOND GIRL wishes position. MISS KING, Emp. Office, 650 Washington st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (25), can do a little bookkeeping, single, residence West Somerville, 12-15, Mention No. 6674. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2904 W.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position with reliable firm accustomed charge office; business class graduate. MISS D. MONROE, 106 Norton st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, office work (21), single, residence Natick; \$9-10. Mention No. 6682. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2904 W.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper desires position; 5 years experience; business class graduate. MISS D. MONROE, 106 Norton st., Dorchester, Mass.

TAILOR, experienced, would like home or day work; terms reasonable. MISS OLSEN, 156 West Brookline st., Boston.

TAILOR, experienced in all kinds of work, wishes employment. MRS. B. MONROE, 126 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury, Mass.

TAILOR'S ASSISTANT, first class, desires position with tailor in or near Boston. MRS. L. A. OHLSON, 21 Pine st., Woburn, Mass.

TELEPHONE-Young lady, thoroughly experienced, desires position as telephone operator. MAUDE L. GLOVER, 13 Edgewood st., Roxbury, Mass.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office work (19), single, residence Natick; \$8-10. Mention No. 6693. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2904 W.

WORK TO GO HOME NIGHTS, care of apartment or general housework, wanted by capable woman; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904 W.

WORKING COLORED GIRL, experienced in light housework, would like position in small family. FLORENCE ALEXANDER, 28 Boston st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with all-round cooking experience desires position; private family; possesses ability to manage; furnish testimonials as to character and ability. NORA FOGARTY, P. O. Box 13, Derry Village, N. H.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable of doing all kinds of plain sewing and fine needlework; wants position or home work; rate reasonable. A. F. FRAWLEY, 21 Marshall st., Somerville, Mass.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

COLLEGE GRADUATE (28) desires position in business or profession; general experience slight; willing to learn; advancement opportunities more important than salary. J. P. J. HAMAKER, Mountbatten, N. Y.

COMPANION wants position with cultured gentleman of escort sight-seeing parties visiting city; shaver, taxidermist, etc. J. P. J. HAMAKER, Mountbatten, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper, or to care for elderly person, in comfortable home. MRS. MARY J. BERRY, Bliss, Wyo. Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman, refined, desires position as managing housekeeper, companion, helper, would give housework (except cooking) for board. MARGARET HARLOW, 210 West 10th st., New York city.

KITCHEN by hand desires employment making wooden stockings. KATHIE KAY, care Parlan Balm Co., 1193 Broadway, New York city.

MAID-SEAMSTRESS (competent lady) and maid and seamstress (German) desires position; references. MINNA L. REHDER, Seibel, 1434 Bryant ave., New York city.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GIRL (18) wishes position at anything. MISS HUBBY, 1341 Ave. A., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper, or to care for elderly person, in comfortable home. MRS. MARY J. BERRY, Bliss, Wyo. Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman, refined, desires position as managing housekeeper, companion, helper, would give housework (except cooking) for board. MARGARET HARLOW, 210 West 10th st., New York city.

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# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## ERIE RAILROAD IS MAKING GOOD REPORTS LATELY

For Half Year Ended With  
November Gross Earnings  
Are the Largest on Record  
for Similar Period

### A GREAT GROWTH

During the six months ended Nov. 30 last the Erie Railroad Company exhibited the largest amount of gross earnings on record for a similar period. As compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year the gain was about \$500,000, and contrasted with 1909 the improvement is more than \$1,600,000, and about \$3,400,000 more than during the same period in 1908. The record of earnings thus far reported in the current fiscal period reflects the marked growth in the company's business during the past three years, which has been exceptionally noteworthy.

Following is the comparison of gross earnings for each of the five months ended Nov. 30 of previous years:

Gross	1911.	1910.	1909.
November	\$1,905,765	\$1,818,006	\$1,976,992
October	2,563,846	2,115,088	2,180,085
September	5,064,291	5,112,179	4,875,172
August	5,288,159	5,328,526	4,579,734
July	4,899,297	4,675,253	4,279,549

Five mos. \$25,493,630 \$25,049,654 \$23,871,534

It is to be noted that net earnings of the Erie for the five months ended Nov. 30 last were also larger than any of the three previous years for the similar period. The November net however was not quite up to that of 1909 for the same month, although it compares favorably with other years. Therefore it is obvious that the company is each year accomplishing something in the way of increased efficiency. Every since Mr. Underwood assumed the presidency of the property, liberal amounts have been expended in improving the road, and its standard of efficiency today is better than it has ever been in the history of the road. Earnings are now assuming proportions that would seem to indicate a restoration of dividends on the preferred stocks in course of time.

The appended table shows what has been accomplished as regards the net for the last three years during the five months reviewed above:

Net	1911.	1910.	1909.
November	\$1,373,344	\$1,346,280	\$1,977,879
October	1,535,218	1,357,661	1,794,180
September	3,343,919	1,419,782	1,391,929
August	3,981,297	1,708,215	1,286,229
July	3,506,884	1,287,408	1,117,856

Five mos. \$17,440,273 \$7,300,458 \$7,148,093

It is stated that the December earnings, which will be published within the next week, will compare favorably with a year ago for the same month. Operating conditions during that month were favorable, owing to the mild weather that prevailed during the entire 31 days. By reason of the promptness with which the Erie is now able to handle freight between New York and western points, it is gaining ground daily with respect to popularity with shippers.

Completion of the Bergen tunnels and the many other improvements, including the low-grade cut-off from Highland Mills via Campbell Hall to Guyard, N. Y., a distance of about 40 miles, have so expedited matters as to render it possible for the company to deliver freight in New York from the West about a day earlier than heretofore.

The Erie this year will earn a very large amount of net surplus available for dividends, unless conditions throughout the country during the remaining six months take a decided change for the worse. Last year the company had left a balance of net amounting to more than \$5,300,000, which is considerably more than sufficient to meet full 4 per cent dividends on both classes of preferred stock. It will be recalled that about \$1,300,000 was charged to income for additions and betterments and the balance of some \$4,000,000 surplus was also put back into the property.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine shows no improvement and the market is reported dull with dealers quoting 50c ex-yard.

Rosin—There is no improvement in demand and the market is quiet, and easy in tone, with quotations more or less nominal. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.60, Graded B \$6.90, D \$6.95, E \$7.00, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.20, K \$7.45, M \$7.70, N \$7.80, W \$7.80, V \$7.90.

Tar and pitch—Business continues slow and unimportant with quotations nominal at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4.00@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine steady at 46½c. Sales, nil; receipts, 320; exports, 325; stock, 28,318. Rosin firm. Sales, 2313; receipts, 2204; exports, 5587; stock, 12,021. Prices: WW, \$7.35; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.25; M, \$7.20; K, \$7.00; I, \$6.55; H, \$6.50; F, \$6.47½@6.50; E, \$6.45; D, \$6.40@6.42½; B, \$6.37½@6.40.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy, \$5.75. Spirits quiet. Machine, 45½c. Tar firm, \$1.90. Turpentine firm; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 33s 6d. Rosin, American standard easy at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, easy at 18s 9d.

## ADVERSE WOOL CONDITIONS LOCALIZED AND TEMPORARY

Labor Disturbance Shifts the Current of Distribution of Raw Material Somewhat, but Is Not Regarded as a Serious Phase of the Textile Trade Outlook

There is a good movement of wool in the eastern markets, and adverse labor conditions are regarded as temporary, having but slight influence upon the general trade outlook because of their localized character.

During the first month of the year the shipments of wool in the Boston trade have far exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1911. Conditions have been favorable to the wool dealers in a majority of the recorded transactions, and prices are of sufficient margin above cost to be considered satisfactory by the merchants as a whole.

Receipts of domestic stock are running rather light, but are supplemented by more imported clips than had been expected. The high prices ruling abroad, which have been well sustained during the latest London series of auctions, were regarded as likely to continue to curtail purchases on American account, as had been the case throughout most of the past year.

Developments in the goods market are favorable to continued large requirements of raw material by the mills. Even the curtailment of consumption that has taken place at Lawrence has helped some, for it has set various buyers to calculating what the probabilities are of lessened output of the finished product and stimulated the demands for deliveries.

Idleness in some of the textile plants, too, is productive of more business for those that are running, and there is, furthermore, the prospect of a rush a little later to make up for lost time, overcome handicaps and restore affairs to their normal condition.

The call for scoured wools in the latter part of the month has been more persistent, and the amount of inquiry and new business in this line has broadened. Pulled wools also make a rather better showing, either in actual sales or in the inquiry that ordinarily precedes demand.

It is recognized, however, that there is a just large enough element of uncertainty in the outlook to render it futile to attempt to carry prices up any farther for the present. There is no change to note in quotations. As has been the case for a long time, the real sustaining factor is the plane of values abroad, and

this market is not quite up to a parity with it, when cost of importation and the duty are taken into account.

Territory wools, as usual, form the bulk of the shipments into consumers' hands. The fleece wool demand is rather lighter, but there is no probability that supplies will accumulate in this sort of stock. In fact the tendency for quite a while has been toward decrease therein, and some of the foreign wools, held by importers here chiefly to meet the calls of special users, are not unlikely to be absorbed for more general needs, simply because they are available, in place of the domestic offerings of similar quality.

Both on staple wools and fleeces there is a disposition to hold on to supplies, rather than concede anything in prices in order to cause a larger movement. The wools of this character that are in the so-called visible supply are too limited in quantity and strongly held to be affected very much by anything short of a world-wide in values. They cannot be replaced readily, and much of their stability is derived from this aspect of the situation.

From manufacturers who specialize and obtain some of the distinctiveness of their productions by the use of imported stock, there is enough business obtainable to occasion from week to week the taking of fair sized lots of imported lines, despite high prices now ruling. However, the bulk of the movement week by week is in domestic wools, and an average of close to 1,000,000 pounds daily is the summary, for the opening month, on this season's transfers.

By way of contrast, receipts have run about one third behind the forwardings this month.

With no piling up of raw material, and with a fairly seasonable demand for woolen goods, there seems to be no reason to anticipate aught else than a sustained market until the amount of pressure that may come from the new spring clip can be gauged.

Ohio XX is firm at 29c., with fine decline held at 31c. for washed and 25½@26c. for unwashed. Fine staple territory holds on the secured basis of about 62c., with other grades relatively as firm.

## BOSTON & MAINE MAKES DEMAND ON BOSTON & LOWELL

Boston & Maine recently has made a formal demand upon its leased road, the Boston & Lowell, to finance the earlier small expenses in connection with the \$3,000,000 equipment repair shop project at Billerica, which is located on the Boston & Lowell lines. The matter of whether or not the Boston & Lowell will approve this precedent, in which event the entire expenditure might possibly be saddled upon it, will be considered at a directors' meeting of the latter road within the next few weeks.

Plans for this piece of railroad construction, which, except only the Worcester improvements, is the largest undertaken in New England in several years, have now been perfected, and the contract for supply and erection of 3865 tons of fabricated steel has just been awarded to McEntee-Marshall Construction Company, which will begin delivery within 90 days.

The initial group of six buildings, for which this material is being furnished, will include a locomotive repair shop, car repairs shop and powerhouse, with their auxiliary buildings. Completion of these buildings, which will be of steel-frame, brick and concrete construction, is expected during the summer of 1913.

A force of 300 men for some time has been at work clearing away about one third of the 604 acres in the new tract.

The work is being done under supervision of Special Engineer Irwin, who built the Readville shops of the New Haven road. The new buildings will be utilized as the principal shops of the Boston & Maine system for repairs of locomotives and passenger cars.

## JANUARY'S NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

For January the output of new bonds, short term notes and stocks by railroad and industrial corporations of the United States broke all previous records for the opening month of any year, amounting to \$340,892,896, against \$225,160,450, an increase of \$115,732,446.

A feature of the exhibit is the large increase shown in the issue of stocks. For some time past the activity has been most notable in railroad bonds and notes, although they also show increases for the past month.

### SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT

CHICAGO—It is understood that the American Shipbuilding Company has obtained a \$400,000 contract for a new passenger steamer to be used in service on the lower lakes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Newly formed Eastern Canada Power Company proposes to generate 1,000,000 horsepower within 25 miles of Montreal. Capital of \$100,000,000 will be needed to complete the project.

A huge consolidation of flour mills in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is under consideration. The deal involves millions of capital and an output of flour sufficient to supply the Pacific coast.

January rail orders by American railroads aggregated 500,000 tons. In addition 15,000 cars were ordered and 45,000 tons of structural steel. Total contracts for finished steel of all kinds in January have reached 1,500,000 tons, of which 700,000 tons represents railroad buying.

Of 16,000 opinions on Sherman law received by National Civic Federation 84 per cent pronounce it neither clear nor workable, or workable without being clear, and propose that it be amended "to bring it into line with modern business conditions."

St. Louis federal court has consolidated two receiverships of Wabash and authorized expenditures by receivers of \$6,300,000. Court will shortly issue order permitting issue of receivers' certificates for expenditures in excess of the \$1,600,000 now in possession of the Equitable Trust Company.

## HEAVY TRAFFIC IN LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK—Receipts of livestock in carload lots at western markets this year will be the best in the past three. Seven western markets reported up to the end of November that 694,525 carloads had arrived, compared with 633,796 carloads in the like 11 months in 1910 and 645,014 carloads in 1909.

The freight movement at 15 cities included 51,309,680 head for 11 months, compared with 44,783,915 head in 1910 and 47,407,333 head in 1909. Shipments at seven cities include over 200,000 more cars, making about 900,000 cars of freight in combined receipts and shipments at seven points.

## GOOD GAINS FOR THE YEAR

The American Light & Traction Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

Gross earnings	\$1,114,932	Increase.
Net earnings	4,030,243	\$31,501
Preferred dividend	854,172	317,379
Balance for common	\$3,176,071	\$317,379
Com. dividend, cash	1,161,588	101,828
Com. dividend, stock	1,101,587	104,022
Surplus	\$873,606	\$100,529
Previous surplus	4,882,421	863,566
Total surplus	\$5,755,927	\$973,095

### BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 2, and 1, Telephone 1, Steel 2, Sugar 1 to 2, Massachusetts Gas 1 per cent.

## RHODE ISLAND'S RAILROADS MAKE LARGER EARNINGS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual report of Joseph P. Burlingame, state railroad commissioner, was presented to the general assembly today. It shows that the steam roads in the state made net earnings of \$13,424,304 during the year, an increase of \$454,812. The electric companies earned \$1,591,828 net, an increase during the year of \$43,100.

There are eight steam roads doing business in Rhode Island, only two of which are operated under their own charters, the Wood River branch and the Moshassuck Valley, having a total mileage of less than eight miles. The road is leased to the Rhode Island company which itself is a New Haven dependency, and four are operated direct by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The New Haven carried 288,927 more passengers than last year.

The receipts from all sources were \$75,847,918.51; total expenditures, \$62,423,613.50; net earnings, \$13,424,304.95. These figures show an increase in receipts over last year of \$1,810,324.50, an increase in expenditures of \$1,355,711.57, and an increase in net earnings of \$454,812.93.

The receipts of the roads were derived from the following sources, viz: From passenger departments, \$30,292,520.64; from freight departments, \$30,399,633.81, and from rents of roads, express privileges, transportation of the mails and other sources, \$15,255,764.06.

## QUOTATIONS OF STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Following are the quotations (dollars per share) of the stocks of the former subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

	Par	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	\$100	\$290	\$280
Borneo-Sourabaya	100	115	125
Buckeye Pipe Line	50	70	80
Crescentburg Mfr. Co.	100	700	750
Continental Oil	100	700	800
Crescent Pipe Line	50	40	50
Exxon	100	70	80
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	100	125	135
Galena-Signal Oil com.	100	125	135
Indiana Pipe Line	100	145	155
National Transit	25	25	28
New York Pipe Line	100	145	155
Northern Pipe Line	100	75	80
Ohio Oil	25	82½	87
Pacific Oil & Gas	100	120	125
Solar Refining	100	550	600
Southern Pipe Line	100	155	165
South Penn. Oil	100	120	130
Sw West Penn. Pipe Lines	100	105	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	100	142	148
Standard Oil of Ind.	3,300	3,300	3,400
Standard Oil of Kansas	100	120	125
Standard Oil of Kentucky	100	170	185
Standard Oil of Nebraska	100	150	155
Standard Oil of New York	100	150	155
Standard Oil of Ohio	100	150	155
Svensk & Pumph Co.	100	250	260
Union Tank Line	100	52	58
Vacuum Oil	100	400	425
Washington Oil	10	9	12
Waters-Pierce Oil	100	900	1,100
Anglo-American Oil	21	7	7½

## NEW LOCATION FOR EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA—Through the victory of the smaller firms belonging to the Philadelphia stock exchange, the financial center of this city will be changed when the stock exchange is moved to Broad and Walnut streets, in accordance with the votes.

The present building is at Third and Walnut streets, the present financial district extending west as far as Sixth street, with a few large banks and trust companies scattered in the neighborhood of Broad and Chestnut streets.

The contest for and against the removal of the exchange has been on for a year, practically all of the old members of the exchange being against removal, especially the big financiers. This opposition, headed by Drexel & Co., has vainly made public a letter protesting against the removal.

In the election 203 votes were cast, 117 of them being for the removal and 86 against.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN  
December—  
Operating revenue ..... \$336,757  
Net revenue ..... 100,480  
Balance ..... 80,601  
From July 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 2,061,080  
Net revenue ..... 580,163  
Balance ..... 412,814

CHICAGO & ALTON  
December—  
Operating revenue ..... \$1,175,881  
Net revenue ..... 338,400  
Balance ..... 147,035  
From July 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 7,875,734  
Net revenue ..... 2,121,200  
Balance ..... 41,539

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS  
December—  
Operating revenue ..... \$898,996  
Net revenue ..... 241,051  
Balance ..... 147,035  
From July 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 4,828,755  
Net revenue ..... 1,639,452  
Balance ..... 115,784

SEABOARD AIR LINE  
Third week January ..... \$405,411  
From July 1 ..... 12,282,510  
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA  
Third week January ..... \$11,041  
From July 1 ..... 1,368,515

ROCK ISLAND LINES  
December—  
Operating revenue ..... \$5,552,312  
Net operating revenue ..... 1,905,000  
Total net revenue ..... 1,594,802  
Operating income ..... 1,360,500  
From July 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 34,135,781  
Net operating revenue ..... 9,725,378  
Total net revenue ..... 9,631,520  
Operating income ..... 8,279,682

Operating revenue ..... \$490,023  
Net operating revenue ..... 340,782  
Total net revenue ..... 300,165  
Operating income ..... 281,000  
From July 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 2,282,108  
Net operating revenue ..... 7,275,378  
Total net revenue ..... 7,275,378  
Operating income ..... 7,275,378

Operating revenue ..... \$490,023  
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Operating revenue ..... 2,282,108  
Net operating revenue ..... 7,275,378  
Total net revenue ..... 7,275,378  
Operating income ..... 7,275,378

## LEAN SHOWING FOR U. S. STEEL MADE IN LAST QUARTER

Report of the Corporation  
Not as Unfavorable as Had  
Been Predicted by Some—  
Low Prices Prevail

### UNFILLED TONNAGE

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1911, as given out Tuesday at the regular meeting of the board of directors, amounted to \$23,105,115, as compared with \$25,901,729 for the same period in 1910. After all charges and allowances for subsidiary sinking funds, depreciation, renewals, interest on bonds of the company for the quarter, etc., there was left a balance available for dividends on the common and preferred stocks of \$12,658,700.

Unfilled orders on hand at the close of Dec. 31, 1911, totaled 5,084,791 tons. This is a much better showing than in the same month of the previous year, orders at that time only aggregating 2,674,757 tons.

While the report reflected the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed during the period, the total earnings after operating expenses exceeded by a considerable degree the pessimistic prophecies made by those bearishly inclined. In some cases estimates of the amount were four and five millions below the true figures, but in the majority of instances earnings around \$2,000,000 were expected.

It is true that the report showed losses as compared with more prosperous periods. The lowering of prices and the lack of orders were particularly shown in the last two months of the quarter, total earnings for November being reported at \$6,946,717, with December at \$6,999,060. In October earnings of \$1,159,338 were shown.

After the deduction of \$6,304,919 for the quarterly dividend on the preferred and \$6,353,781 for the common there was left a surplus for the quarter of \$89,638. The previous surplus for the other three quarters of the year totaled \$4,645,824, making a total surplus for the year of \$4,735,462.

A large quota of the board attended the meeting, among whom were Elbert H. Gary, Norman B. Ream, James A. Farrell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Edmund C. Converse. It was noticeable as the directors came out of the office after the meeting, that they were indisposed to comment on the report and no statements were made officially.

Both the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and 1¼ per cent on the common stock were declared. The preferred dividend is payable Feb. 28, books closing Feb. 5 and reopening Feb. 29, while the common is payable March 30, books closing March 1 and reopening March 13.

## CROP PRICES ON A HIGH LEVEL

CHICAGO—The Board of Trade's end of the cost of living reflects more and more the crop shortages of 1911. Expedient of substituting one grain for another seems to be pretty well exhausted. Fodder crops were shorter than the human food crops. With hay selling at \$24 to \$27 a ton, wheat and coarse grains look cheap enough. Grain and provisions markets have the smallest floating short interest in months. Corn prices advanced four cents within a fortnight, carrying the July and September options to the highest level of the season.

The big feature of the corn situation is continued demand for it in the Southwest, following exceptionally poor crops in Texas and Oklahoma the past three years. Corn's strength has been the main source of inspiration to wheat bulls, who regard the wheat congestion as an old story and lay more stress now on light farm reserves and disproportionate advances in coarse grain prices.

Packers have been selling just enough product to keep buyers' appetites whetted, without weakening the underpinning of the provisions market. One day's light hog receipts offsets the depressing influence of many days of heavy receipts.

## SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY

The railroad commissioners have authorized the Springfield Street Railway Company to issue \$200,000 worth of coupon or registered 20-year 4 per cent bonds, proceeds to be applied toward the cancellation of floating indebtedness incurred by new construction, additional equipment and the purchase of property.

Any excess realized from the above premiums will be used for permanent improvements.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today and month compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$34,184,581	\$31,651,613
Exchanges	2,903,406	2,082,387
Exchanges	\$842,802,494	\$823,633,699
Exchanges	62,949,893	54,954,253

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$80,243.



## FIBRE GEARS

MILLED - THREADED  
MACHINED  
SPECIALTIES

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Elsmere, Del.

5%  
6%



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

REFORM PROPOSAL  
TAKES FIRST PLACE  
IN FRENCH CABINET

Question of Proportional Representation and Civil Service Changes Will Be Brought Before Chamber

## MINISTRY PLANNING

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—The newly formed cabinet has held its first meeting and it is understood that the question upon which the most discussion took place at this meeting was that of the proposed reform bill.

The present cabinet has strong adherents to the system known as the proportional representation which has already been so long before the country, and while there are several who personally advocate other systems, it is now generally realized that legislation on these lines is absolutely inevitable.

The question has already been before the electors, who have given a very strong decision in favor of it, and it is not therefore surprising that an agreement has been arrived at in principle which will permit of the bill being drawn for submission to the chamber in such terms as can be approved by the entire ministry.

Other important decisions were, it is reported, that the Franco-German treaty should be passed at once and got out of the way, and also that the budget of 1912 should be carried through without prolonged debate, so as to make it possible for the introduction of these reforms of which the country is in such pressing need.

Next in importance to the reform bill is that dealing with the civil servants of the state, having special regard to the protection of the public services against the state of disorder and lack of discipline that have latterly become so evident.

The new ministry as a body are, it is known, pledged to a policy that will insure to the employees of the state the most positive guarantees as to their position, rights and duties. On the other hand, however, they will also insist on the observance of such discipline as will render the services efficient.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS  
ACCUSED IN AUSTRIA

Attack on Foreign Minister Alleged to Be Due to Wish That War Cease Before It Hits Holdings in Turkey

## POLICY TWO-EDGED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Aus.—The opposition to the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count von Aehrenthal, has not terminated with the appointment of a successor to General von Hoytendorf, for the attacks made by the clerical party are as frequent as ever.

The reasons given are the same now as formerly, namely, that it was owing to Count von Aehrenthal that the late chief of the general staff was dismissed, and he, it is maintained, was merely fulfilling his duty by strengthening the Austrian defenses on the Italian frontier.

It is well known that the main object of the party is to bring about the resignation or dismissal of Count von Aehrenthal; and in the eagerness to accomplish their object those responsible for engineering the attack seem to forget that the accusations hurled at the foreign minister are as inaccurate as they are unjustifiable.

## Motive Is Sought

The question asked on all sides is what is the ulterior motive which finds expression in these unwarrantable attacks. Those endeavoring to view the situation from an unbiased point of view are of the opinion that there is undoubtedly more in these present attempts to discredit Count von Aehrenthal than to merely ensure his downfall.

It is interesting in this connection to note that in addition to the wholly unwarranted statements to the effect that the foreign minister brought about the resignation of the late chief of the general staff, reports are being circulated that the Italian kingdom is on the point of revolution. Now Italy is at war with Turkey, and the fact that the Ottoman empire is engrossed by the campaign in Tripoli and its consequent effects on the country, tends to cause some anxiety to those financiers who have considerable sums of money at stake in Constantinople.

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor it was pointed out to

VALUE OF NATIONAL  
SPEECH TRAINING IS  
FELT IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A conference has been organized by the association of teachers of elocution, voice, and speech training. Its first meeting was held at the Bedford College for Women, when Prof. John Adams presided.

Miss Elsie Foggerty, president of the association, gave the inaugural address. She said, speaking on the subject of the national need for speech training, that the old conception of education as a mere encyclopedic informing of the mind was a thing of the past, and that the educational world were awaking to the need of a more complete control of the whole faculty of speech. Speech, she said, was the "clearing house" of thought.

One of the great difficulties which beset the subject was that the teacher of speech training must be one who knows something about many subjects. He must have studied the conclusions of the phonetician, of the singer, and of the philologist. He must have acquainted himself with the writings of the poet, with the art of the artist and the musician. He must, in fact, be a teacher of a speciality which demanded the most unexampled training and be in touch with the most general breadth of human culture.

It is not surprising to find that such a teacher seldom has existed, indeed his absence in the past may be regarded as one of the general causes for the lack of regard paid to this subject today.

She believes that what is needed today is cooperation amongst those qualified to teach the teachers a more organized connection between the national life and the national standard of speech, and a united effort on the part of the teaching profession to bring the subject of speech-making more to the front. A definite vocabulary teaching is required and this teaching should be continued to an age much more advanced than that of the primary school and carried out in a manner which would enrich the daily speech of a child.

The lost art of reading aloud and diction should be revived. One of the greatest losses to England of the present day was the loss of dialects, the spoken language of the people had become impoverished and unexpressive in consequence. The theaters should uplift poetical diction and so make the English language once more capable of national poetical expression.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD WAS FACTOR  
IN TRIUMPH OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Results of the Contests Were Eagerly Awaited by People and as Returns Came in Enthusiasm Was Marked



(Copyright by Boedeker, Berlin)  
Messenger boy and dog shown illustrate novel way of canvassing in elections

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The elections for the Reichstag have, as was generally expected, proved a great triumph for the Social Democrats, who have won all along the line.

They received no fewer than 4,250,000 votes throughout Germany, with the result that they secured 66 seats in the Reichstag. In addition to this, 121 ties occurred by which Social Democrat candidates were affected.

A great mass of the population is convinced that the prevailing high cost of food is due to the government and to the Conservatives and Agrarian parties. The Social Democrats promised a remedy for this condition of affairs, in the event of their obtaining a good majority, and since this question affected so large a number of the public, it was more than probable that the support they were seeking would be forthcoming.

## Demands Outlined

Among the demands set forth by the Social Democrats the most popular are probably: the abolition of indirect taxation; the graduation of income, property and inheritance tax; labor legislation, and ministerial responsibility.

The recent Morocco crisis has resulted in the majority of the people eagerly supporting the demand of the Social

Democrats that the control of foreign affairs should be in the hands of Parliament alone, added to which the demand of the party for woman suffrage and free secular education appeals to the many.

The strength of the principal parties before the elections were as follows: Center 103, Conservatives 58, Social Democrats 53, National Liberals 51, Imperialists 25.

Without taking into consideration the second ballots, the position of the parties in the Reichstag was: Center 88, Social Democrats 60, Conservatives 27, Imperialists 5, National Liberals 4.

## Ties Proved Progress

The ties in which the Conservative candidates were concerned amounted to 43, and the Center candidates 37, which went to show the great progress made by the Social Democrats.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day of the election and large numbers of men and women were busily occupied in distributing papers in the neighborhood of the polls.

In what is known as the "ministerial quarter" in the neighborhood of Wilhelm Strasse, the imperial chancellor and several ministers visited the polling booths and dropped their votes in turn.

THOMAS NEWCOMEN, INVENTOR  
APPRECIATED BY DARTMOUTH

Citizen Who Made Practical Atmospheric Steam Engine and Thus Paved Way for Great Modern Improvements in England and Elsewhere to Have Memorial

(Special to the Monitor)

DARTMOUTH, Eng.—In order to open a fund for a memorial to Thomas Newcomen, the inventor of the atmospheric steam engine, a meeting was held in this town lately.

Colonel Burn addressed the meeting and brought forward the proposal to erect a memorial to their greatest citizen. Thomas Newcomen was born in Dartmouth in 1663. His engine was only a rough idea out of which every modern steam engine has sprung. The value of this invention to the country and the world could not be overestimated.

The proposal was put and carried unanimously. Several ideas were brought before the meeting, one being the establishment of a Newcomen museum, another the erection of an obelisk with a model of the first steam engine upon it, and the third the provision of a scholarship in engineering.

Many people in these progressive days will wonder what this peculiar kind of steam is; it will also be of interest to many to know that the steam engine is a far more ancient piece of mechanism than is commonly realized. The earliest form of beam engine in which the steam was suddenly condensed in the cylinder and the piston forced down by an atmospheric pressure alone is a simple definition of an atmospheric steam engine.

Although the invention of the atmospheric steam engine is ascribed to Thomas Newcomen, this requires a little qualification and indeed it would be more correct to say that he made practical that which, hitherto, had been but a mere toy. As early as 1690 Denis Papin made a piston and cylinder steam engine and

it was this idea which took practical shape in Newcomen's well known beam engine.

In 1698 Thomas Savery, born about 1650, had actually been granted a patent for a water raising engine; his apparatus was, however, most inconvenient in many ways.

It was in 1705 that Thomas Newcomen with his assistant, John Cawley, brought the former ideas to a practical and commercial issue by separating the boiler from the cylinder, and what is probably more important, by using artificial means for condensing the steam.

Their beam was naturally a very primitive affair and consisted mainly of a beam, oscillating about its center, on one end of which was suspended a counterpoise weight, on the other end the piston working up and down the vertical cylinder. The bottom of the vertical cylinder had three openings, one to let in the steam, one to let in a spray of cold water and the third an outlet or escape valve. These openings were controlled by separate valves or taps which were in no way automatic.

Without entering into much technical detail, it may be said that briefly the method of working was as follows: Steam entered in at the bottom of the cylinder allowing the piston to go upwards and the counterpoise consequently to go downwards on the other side of the beam. A small steam valve was then shut and the other valve opened allowing a spray of cold water to enter the cylinder and condense the steam. The consequence of this was that the piston was forced down by the pressure of the



(Copyright by Boedeker, Berlin, and Central News, London)  
Billposter intent on work of sticking up notices in one of German election contests

into the air, each being caught by the ubiquitous photographer.

At 7 o'clock the polls closed and the attention of the crowds was diverted to the large newspaper offices where they assembled eager to hear the first results. An order having been issued prohibiting the use of illuminated advertisements of the results, special editions of the papers were published as the results became known, and soon after 8 o'clock the streets were littered with these leaflets.

## Results Cheered

Special arrangements had been made by the Lokalanzeiger whereby the results were thrown upon a sheet at the various theaters and places of entertainment. Every announcement of a Social Democrat victory was greeted with cheers and the greatest enthusiasm. This was perhaps specially noticeable when at about 10 o'clock the announcement was made that Herr Bebel had been returned with a large majority for Hamburg. The Kaiser was kept informed by special messages of all the principal results until late into the night. It was expected that the Social Democrats would lose one of the six Berlin divisions, their candidate having tied with Herr Kaempf, who is a popular Radical member. The kingdom of Saxony returned a large majority of Social Democrats.

ACADEMY MEMBERS  
IN FRANCE STRONGLY  
OPPOSE ESPIONAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—At the invitation of La Revue a number of leading members of the academy met to discuss the subject of espionage in general and relating to France in particular. According to what has been published of the meeting they consider the employment of spies as both demoralizing and useless.

M. Claretie declared that Napoleon would never confer a decoration on a spy no matter what valuable information he had obtained, or what risk he had incurred in procuring it. This, from his point of view, settled the question.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant considers the subject should be discussed at the Hague conference, but M. Richel was the only member of the conference who felt hopeful of finally settling the question by international agreement.

atmosphere thus doing work on the pump.

The next time the steam was let into the cylinder, it expelled the condensed water through the escape valve or outlet. The steam used was almost at atmospheric pressure. Of course, the alternative heating and cooling of the cylinder was in no way economical, and indeed it was recognized at that period that the engine used a "vast amount of fuel."

About 1711 it began to be used for pumping mines. As the aforementioned committee was presided over by the mayor of Dartmouth and numbers of influential people are among the members, a suitable memorial will doubtless be erected in due course.

NEW GARDEN-CITY  
UPON THE ISLE OF  
MONTREAL IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTREAL—The latest development of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's scheme for the improvement of Montreal is the planning of a garden city on the island of Montreal, between Outremont and Back river, which would be easily accessible by a suburban electric train service through the heart of Mt. Royal, making it a 10-mile run from the new suburb to the center of the city.

The approximate location of the proposed tunnel has been settled, and it will run under the town of Outremont. The new plans provide for a town of detached and semi-detached villas.

The company has already purchased the properties necessary to the completion of this scheme, and has also secured another property on the west side of the garden-city site on which it has been proposed that factories and the new Canadian Northern railway yards might be located.

PROGRESS GOOD  
ON EXCAVATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

KHARTOUM, Egypt—Good progress is being made with Professor Garstang's excavations at Meroe and Kabushia, which are revealing large numbers of hitherto buried structures. The Royal Palace near the Temple of Amon has now been cleared, and has been found to contain more than 40 chambers as well as a large court.

Interesting reliefs were discovered on the foundations. Some 300 natives are being employed on the work, and in order to facilitate the removal of the excavated material a light railway and an aerial cableway have been constructed.

HEADMASTERS FIND FAULT  
WITH SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Resolution Proposed at English Conference Favors Inspection of Institutions by Board of Education—Organization Also Is Sought as Necessary to Nation

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters at the Guildhall, Dr. H. J. Spenser, of the University College school, who presided, said the time had come when the nation could no longer shirk the task of the organization of secondary education.

What was needed was a ministry of education organized for education and not merely for administration. Referring to the experience gained of the free place and scholarship system, he said the ladder must be widened and it must lead not merely the few to the university, but must provide for the many preparations for the vocations of industry and commerce.

C. J. Smith of Hammersmith, proposed a resolution affirming that the time had come when all private and preparatory schools and other educational institutions should be inspected by the board of education. Schools could escape inspection so long as they charged more than ninepence a week. There were "Do-the-boys halls," and there were "Do-the-parents halls," in which colossal success waited upon impudence.

P. Shaw-Jeffrey of Colchester regretted the loss of what he called the "early Victorian mother" as a factor in education. Though he admitted that the modern mother was good at athletics and an excellent companion for her children, her interests did not lie so much with their mental as with their physical education. He thought that boys and girls in country districts came to the schools without those habits of observation and without the knowledge of

REVENUE RETURNS  
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
REVEAL PROSPERITY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. AUS.—With the prospect, as indicated in the official estimate, of another large wheat yield, trade in South Australia continues exceedingly flourishing.

The general prosperity is reflected in the state revenue return, which up to the end of November exceeded that of the corresponding period in the last financial year by over £328,000. According to figures quoted by the treasurer (the Hon. Crawford Vaughan) the receipts up to the end of November in the last two and the present financial years were: 1909-10, £1,300,593 7s. 1d.; 1910-11, £1,561,649; 1911-12, £1,890,000 (approximate).

The copious general rains which fell during the first week in the present month were of incalculable value to the pastoral and fruit industries, and also replenished water supplies throughout the agricultural areas.

VICTORIAN BUTTER  
EXPORTS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic. Aus.—Exports of government-inspected butter from this state for the week ended Dec. 7, 1911, totalled 731 tons, valued at approximately, c. i. f., £73,100 and sent to the following places: United Kingdom 711 tons, eastern and other ports 20.

From the period from July 1, 1911, to Dec. 7 the total butter export was 10,606 tons, valued at approximately £1,113,630. The destinations were: United Kingdom, 9882½ tons, South Africa 192¼, eastern ports 531.

country lore which a previous generation had learnt from their mothers.

Mr. Jenkin-Thomas of Hackney Downs, moved a resolution drawing attention to the widespread abuse of the premature withdrawal of boys from secondary schools. The reason that the secondary school did not produce in this country such good results as those in France and Germany, was that in the latter countries they gave fair play to their secondary schools.

English parents, he said, did not really believe in education, and withdrew their children from secondary schools before it was possible for them to derive adequate advantage from the education.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## MISS MACLEOD'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA

A LECTURE recently delivered in London by Miss Olive MacLeod on her 4000-mile journey in tropical Africa during the course of the past year, was one of a series of lectures to young people arranged for by the Royal Geographical Society.

Miss MacLeod had many interesting experiences to relate of her dealings with the natives in that part of the world. One of the most significant facts mentioned by her was the preponderating position of the English language in West Africa. Many of the natives in the German Cameroons, she explained, have a smattering of English, and their belief in English as the white man's tongue is so profound that if a Frenchman or a German does not speak English he is not regarded as a white man at all. The consequence is that German officers are obliged to drill their native troops in English.

Miss MacLeod spoke in warm terms of the kindness shown to herself and her two companions, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, by every Frenchman and every German they met. They were also received with every mark of respect by the native

chieftains with whom they came in contact, some of whom were most important people in their way. One chief insisted on shaking hands with the two white ladies, a fact which more than anything else succeeded in impressing the people with their importance, because the chief had never before been known to recognize the existence of women in public. On another occasion, the sultan whom they were visiting had provided a couple of chairs for his guests. These two ladies promptly appropriated, an act which considerably scandalized the on-lookers. The next day the chief sent a profound apology to the resident. How could he guess, he plaintively asked, that it was the custom in any country for women to sit in the presence of men? Had he known, he explained, he would have provided four chairs. The sultan's most prized possession is a pair of motor goggles presented to him by a Frenchman. He never likes to be without them in public.

In the course of their wanderings, Miss MacLeod's party traversed part of the territory which France has ceded to Ger-

many by the terms of the Morocco treaty. Some of it, she said, is very rich agricultural land, but a considerable part is desert. The chief value of the territory to the French lay in the waterways which traverse it. These are only open for a few weeks every year, just after the rainy season, and such was the importance attached to them by the French that in ceding the territory they insisted on retaining the right to use these waterways.

Some idea of the size of that great inland sea known as Lake Chad can be obtained from the experience of Miss MacLeod's party, who spent three days and two nights on it twice over out of sight of land.

Among the various gifts presented to her were some lion cubs, which she subsequently made over to the London "zoo," and a young giraffe, which she did not see her way to accept. This animal was quite tame and would follow any white person about, and came to their compound regularly every night for what might be described as its supper.

## FAIRY WATERFALL IN IRELAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
GOTHIC ARCH BRIDGE OVER POULAPHOUCA WATERFALL

POULAPHOUCA (the pool of the fairy) waterfall is 4½ miles from Blessington, Ireland, and is formed by the falls of the river Liffey, which here reaches its most southerly limit, having risen some 10 miles to the southwest of Dublin and flowed southward to this point. The river continues its course for some distance to the west and then turns northward toward the capital. Poulaphouca has been for upward of

50 years a favorite resort of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and although so difficult of access was frequently visited by tourists. On the opening of the steam tramway to Blessington in the year 1888 Poulaphouca sprang rapidly into favor on account of the beauty of its scenery and the picturesque of the gothic arch forming the bridge which carries the main road to Hollywood and Donard at a considerable height over the waterfall.

## COMMERCIALISM AND COLLEGES

THIS sudden and enormous advance in the pursuit of technical studies, which have made the state universities formidable rivals to our older, privately endowed institutions, has aroused uncertainty as to the real object of collegiate training. Modern commercialism, which has said that you must touch liberal studies, if at all, in a utilitarian way, has swept in a mighty current through our American universities. The undergraduate is feeling increasingly the pressure of the outside modern world—the world not of values, but of dollars, writes Clayton Sedgwick Cooper in the Century.

It is far easier to turn out of our colleges mechanical experts than men who are thoughtful, men who know themselves and the world. The value of the modern man to society does not depend upon his ability to do always the same thing that everybody else is doing. College men should be fitted to make public sentiment as well as to follow it.

The educated leader should be in advance of his period. Independence born of thoughtfulness and self-control should

mark his thought and decision. The world looks to him for assistance in vigorously resisting those deteriorating influences which would commercialize intellect, coarsen ideas and dilute true culture.

His hours of insight and vision in the world of art, ideas, letters and moral discipline should assist him to will aright when high vision is blurred by the duties of the common day. His clearer conception of highest truth should lead him to hope when other men despair. Our colleges should train men who will be "trumpets that sing to battle" against all complacency, indifference and social wrong.

While the drift of our modern life in the outside world may be toward technical and scientific education, the drift in college is still toward the great teacher—the man of thought-provoking power and of spiritual capacity; sincere and genuine both in scholarship and manhood, of whom one can speak, as Carlyle spoke of Schiller, "a high ministering servant at truth's altar, and bore him worthily of the office he held."

## AMERICAN ART GAINS IN ESTEEM

A GOOD deal has been written and a good deal has been said in conversation lately about the increase in the prices of paintings by American artists in recent years. The increase was first noticed, of course, in the auction market, the true test of the value which the public puts upon pictures at a given time, when the auction room is a reputable one.

The prices in the dealers' shops nat-

urally responded to the stimulus thus given, and in due time the painters found that they could get better prices for their works, as people came better to appreciate their real artistic value, says a critic in the New York Sun. The vogue of the foreign painting which had been sedulously cultivated by the dealers for a generation and more, lost some of its potency of effect on buyers, who began to think for themselves and look about them.

## Verdi and Italian Politics

There is something really humorous in the difficulties that Verdi experienced in dissociating his music from the complicated Italian politics of his day, says a writer in the Bookman. Most of the librettos to Verdi's operas are poor enough; but one realizes that there is some excuse for them, when he reads of the shifts to which the authors were put in their efforts to escape police interference. Whenever there was nothing objected to as irreverent or profane, there was sure to be something which a petty potentate construed as lese majeste. "Rigoletto," based upon Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse," was refused performance until Francois I. was reduced to the rank of an inoffensive Duke of Mantua, since in Italy it would never do to have a monarch appear on the stage in the unattractive light in which Hugo presented him. But the climax was reached when the performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera," written for San Carlo at Naples, was interdicted because of supposed political allusions. Verdi's stubborn refusal to make the desired changes precipitated the very outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which the police had been seeking to avoid. Crowds followed the composer through the streets shouting "Viva Verdi!" with the covert acrostical interpretation:

Viva  
Vittorio  
Emmanuele  
Re  
Di  
Italia.

Typographically it depends on "T" whether it's an ex-President or a next President. There are evidences that some persons think it depends on "T" whether the same holds true politically.—Philadelphia North American.

## LITTLE CHILDREN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE oft repeated statement that the Bible is a book of promises is as true as it is inspiring. What we are interested in is how to make them our own, how to see them fulfilled in our own individual lives. Until this is done they can mean nothing to us. They remain outside of our experiences for they voice something which we do not comprehend.

Every promise from Genesis to Revelation carries with it one or more conditions that must be fulfilled by man before he is in a position to receive. If more attention were given to the requirements that precede the promise we would come into our own much more quickly. In our too eager contemplation of the reward we keep ourselves out of it. The wise man knows that God is ready to bestow as soon as he is in a position to receive, and he hastens to do his work in preparing himself for the blessing.

For divine Love to meet the human need necessarily implies not a negative

or passive condition on the part of the recipient, but rather that he is consciously walking in the direction of divine Love.

In climbing a mountain it has been learned from experience that while we should never forget the ultimate object of the ascent, the summit, and we are often able to catch wonderful glimpses of it, yet it is wise constantly to remember the journey to be taken in reaching it. If we forget for one moment to watch we may stumble and fall or lose our way in the clouds and the mist, thus hindering instead of hastening the arrival at the summit.

We are told that the kingdom of heaven, harmony, is "at hand," but in order to enter into its realization it is required that we "become as little children." The reward is evident, but every step of the mental journey in coming into possession of the child consciousness must be taken before we can rightfully expect to claim it.

As the child looks to his earthly parents for everything that he knows or has, so one of the first lessons we have to learn in striving to attain to this childlikeness is to overcome the belief that of ourselves we can do anything or have anything or be anything.

In working out of this limited and limiting self we leave behind us its beliefs of malice, envy, jealousy, pride and greed, and we awake to find a greater joy and freedom in living, a greater compassion for the multitudes, a greater desire to know and to do simply the will of God.

The child never doubts, but instead there is nothing too great or too good for him to expect. He is never satisfied for he is always asking and seeking, but he knows how to be contented. He is unconscious of the fact that he is growing, he simply increases in strength and intelligence and wisdom—a natural unfolding. He has no preconceived opinions and is willing to be instructed. He forgives quickly and forgets instantly. He loves everybody and knows that everybody loves him. Where one versed in the ways of the world sees a rough and perhaps forbidding and cruel exterior, he sees above and beyond it even where love naturally responds to love. He knows no "mournful yesterdays," no "dread to-morrows"—just a glorious today.

As his thoughts are pure, to him all things are pure. He learns that his hap-

piness is in proportion to his obedience, therefore he obeys.

He does not learn by unlearning his mistakes, but by knowing that he knows the truth. He is fearless, for he is unconscious of the things that induce fear. He has faith that removes mountains, but of the knowledge of good or belief in evil he is innocent.

The one who is endeavoring to fulfil the conditions of becoming as a little child has already learned that he is entering into the kingdom of heaven.

Christian Science in its message of health and happiness is proving that "now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as he is."

## Finding and Knowing the Master

THE shepherds found the Christ in a strange and unexpected place. Where shall we look for him in this day of the world? We shall find him in many places where his presence has been unsuspected. He himself has pictured the surprise of those ministering souls who did not discover him when they served the least of his brethren. Many a St. Christopher has been rewarded by the unexpected vision. We shall find him in our daily work, if it be done with faith and patience, those talismans that make us heirs to the promise. The guests at Cana "tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was; (but the servants which drew the water knew)." "The wedding guests got what they came for—good company and good wine," comments Professor Peabody; "but the servants, doing their daily business, found the Messiah and knew that it was he." The meaning and worth of life are revealed not only to the brilliant thinker and the mystic. Even more surely do they come to the faithful worker.—Congregationalist.

## Midnight Skies

See how the midnight air  
With bright cominations burns,  
Thronging with giant shapes,  
Banner and spear by turns;

The sea-fog driving in,  
Solemnly and swift,  
The moon afraid—stars dropping out—  
The very skies adrift.

—John Neal.

## Archeological Find in Mexico

Not long ago the most marvelous of all American riddles was proposed by chance. The axe must be laid aside and the shovel taken in hand, for the deeply buried cities are coming to view. Word has just reached us that, within 20 miles of Mexico's capital, extensive ruins, 18 feet below ground, have been discovered, says the World Today. Prof. William Niven, a field archeologist, while exploring, chanced to step into a cave-in, and the result of investigation proved most startling. A city 10 miles long by four miles wide was found, with houses of cemented stone and rooms of uniform height, ornamented with frescoes that show a remarkable development of the color art. It is claimed by authorities in Mexico City that these ruins, with their relics, while bearing a resemblance to those of the Tigris and the Euphrates, are new to archeology.

This great city lay buried and unsuspected all through the period of Aztec civilization. Its extreme age seems amply proved by geological conditions. Among the relics that have come to light are pottery of a type unlike any heretofore found in Mexico; a goldsmith's outfit, rings and beads of jade. But the most astounding feature of this discovery is the claim that among the relics are several clay cylinders resembling those of Babylonian civilization. These cylinders, about three inches in length and an inch and a half in diameter, are covered with hieroglyphics, which are now being studied in Mexico City, where an international school of American archeology has recently been established.

What do you reckon amongst the best spiritual gifts? A gift for self-denying patience in steady work . . . a gift for keeping a sweet and serene temper in the midst of vexing and irritating trials.—L. W. Bacon.

## LINCOLN'S SELF-EXAMINATION

LINCOLN studied himself. He cultivated the ability to stand off and look at himself as he would at another person. He learned the value of calm self-judgment. He was not afraid to look himself in the eye. He tried to see himself as others saw him. He analyzed his thoughts, his motives, ambitions, strong points, limitations and possibilities, and endeavored to form impartial judgments about himself. So habitual did this attitude become that he was able to

receive and appreciate criticisms of himself very much as if they were made about a third person.

Prof. Frank Parsons wrote this in the Arena magazine a few years ago, and went on to tell a story of how some one reported to Mr. Lincoln that Secretary Stanton had said that Lincoln would be a fool if he thought that he, the secretary, was going to do a certain thing Lincoln had asked.

Lincoln looked thoughtful and then said, after a moment, "Well, I guess it must be so then. Stanton's almost always right."

Most men would have been angry, but Lincoln took his remark with the same quiet, impersonal, judicial temper as if it had related to a third person in respect to whom he had no emotional bias.

## Time for Amenity

In China, when a subscriber rings up the exchange, the operator may be expected to ask:

"What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire?"

"Hohi, two-three."  
Silence. Then the exchange resumes: "Will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service, and permit this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be-sufficiently-censured line is busy?"—Wasp.

## Ancient City of Peru

Cuzco, in Peru, the sacred city of the Incas, their capital and for many years after its conquest by Pizarro, in 1534, the capital of the Spaniards, is undoubtedly the most historically interesting city of South America. It lies on a hillside, at the head of and facing a beautiful valley. At its back a range of low mountains; in front, as if closing the valley, Mt. Blanconapa (altitude over 20,000 feet). Its population of some 26,000 is mainly composed of Indians, whose habits and customs differ but little from those of their ancestors of the Inca days. Richer than any other in the remains of walls and palaces of Inca construction, the cathedral, churches, convents and palaces built during the Spanish occupation are the best specimens of colonial architecture extant.—Scribners.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Home-Made Motion-Pictures

An amusing piece of pencil work for any one to try is to make a motion picture. Draw a series of squares or oblongs of just the same size. Then in them make a few simple lines that hint a figure busy at something, like swinging round a bar, perhaps, or dancing. Then in each successive enclosure make the same figure of exactly the same size in the successive stages of the action. If the figure is swinging round a gymnasium bar, make him show just a little farther over it, with his legs still curled up, but growing longer and further toward the ground in each picture, until the last one shows him standing on the ground, legs straight. Then when the sheets are placed together to make a little book and the pages are let fly rapidly beneath thumb or finger all showing on the same side, better the left page, it looks as if the figure was moving.

### Modeling in Cement

Some one writing in St. Nicholas advises boys and girls to learn to model things in cement, for this is just as much fun as playing with mud or clay and the thing made is durable and often useful. Cement may be bought at 40 cents a bag and if mixed with sand and water is a material in which articles may be shaped with ease and good effect, such as flower pots and vases, a receptacle

for water which will be a pretty pond in the yard. A water garden, too, may be made by laying a floor of cement and tar, putting in a layer of rich earth, planting aquatic plants and filling it with water. Any one would find out for himself various forms for this interesting work.

### Picture Puzzle



What kind of luggage?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Growl.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 31, 1912

### Making Improvements Pay Their Way

Few departures from ancient usage have in these latter times taken a stronger hold upon public sentiment than that which is intended to make the public a party to profits resulting from public improvements. There is some doubt as to where the idea originated; there is no doubt, however, as to where it was first put into actual and successful practice. England must have the credit for this. Ohio, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts have taken most kindly to the innovation. Other states and many independent municipalities are now seriously considering the advisability of adopting it. For example, Kansas City hopes by this means to offset the cost of park land which it contemplates purchasing. Nevertheless, the principle has not been applied thus far in this country on anything like the scale of its application in England, especially in London. That city, in carrying on an improvement of great proportions, the widening of the Strand, adopted a course which illustrates how satisfactorily the excess condemnation method may operate under skilful direction.

After determining the width the street should be, proceedings were begun in the regular way not only for the condemnation of the property that would be thrown into the thoroughfare, but for the condemnation of strips on either side the value of which was certain to be enhanced by the improvement. Usually, it is the private property owner or the private speculator who profits mostly in cases of this kind, the public receiving no reward in the nature of premium or dividends. Economists call these profits the unearned increment. The central idea in this new departure in public improvement work is to make the unearned increment, rather than taxation, pay the bill. In the case of the Strand improvement, it is held, the profit between the purchase price of the excess land and its selling price after the completion of the improvement will almost, if not altogether, pay the total cost of the widening of the street.

This is a long step in advance of even the special assessment system under which the cost of improvements is levied against the property benefited, for under that method it is questionable whether so-called betterments extend to all of those who are presumed to share in them by those who spread the assessments. There can be no better proof of the frontage value of an improvement than that the making of it enables the holder of the property to sell at a greatly advanced price. Under the excess condemnation system the holder of the property, fortunately, happens to be the public, and the public reaps the gain. It will be surprising if American cities do not apply this principle more generally in the near future. It seems to offer solutions for municipal problems at present existing in communities throughout the United States and Canada.

### That Darrow Indictment

ENTIRELY apart from a personal aspect of the matter, the indictment of Clarence S. Darrow by a Los Angeles grand jury is an event of more than ordinary significance, and trial of the case will be watched with serious interest by a very considerable proportion of the best citizens of the country. Because of this widely diffused and well-prompted curiosity it is to be hoped that the reports sent forth may be judicial and fair in tone and viewpoint. Jury-fixing, prior to the form of a fair trial where evidence, argument and rules of procedure are supposed to determine the verdict of a panel, is a peculiarly insidious form of betrayal of justice, and not a novel one, yet a practise that Anglo-Americans always have looked upon with especial contempt. There are social investigators old enough to make the comparison involved who intimate that American juries today are less reliable than formerly. Consequently, advocates of extension of judicial authority multiply. Litigants are coming to trust judges more than jurymen. Whatever the verdict in the Darrow case, full discussion of a charge of jury-fixing by a man as symbolical as he is and related as he has been to organized labor must force upon society candid facing of some of the difficulties which district-attorneys, attorney-generals and other prosecuting officials encounter when asked to trust the cause of justice to bodies made up as are many contemporary juries.

Scrutiny of the evidence in this trial, and especially of the defense which the accused will present, must also contribute effectively to shape that new verdict on lawyers' respective duties to clients and to society which modern society is formulating for itself. President Taft has repeatedly of late years said in substance what he affirmed at the dedication of Kent Hall, Columbia University: "One of the great needs of the American bar today is the conviction on the part of every lawyer that the allegiance which he owes to the court and to the government is higher than that which he owes to his client, and that there is a line beyond which he should not go in selecting the means and method of protecting his client's interest." Most of the lawyers of today who court similar indictment from radicals come under the specifications of Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Harvard commencement in 1905, when he told of "influential and most highly remunerated leaders of the bar in every center of wealth who make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate, in the interest of the public, the use of great wealth." Mr. Darrow is charged with practically the same perversion of justice in behalf of a labor monopoly. If he admits the effort, but tries to justify it by loyalty to his clients and to the cause which the McNamaras represented, it will be well to compare the arguments adduced with those which were advanced by lawyers for such clients as controlled New York's transportation interests for a season.

NORWAY has appropriated \$1,000,000 toward the foundation of a navy. Somebody ought to tell Norway that \$1,000,000 will hardly pay for the annual alterations in the masts of a modern fleet.

THERE was general approval of the idea of boycotting high-priced butter in New York by those who complain of a high-priced taxicab service but continue to use it.

MISSOURI presidential aspirants are at present neither giving nor taking. It remains for the future to say whether they will be getting.

ALL CONTEMPORARY efforts to define more clearly standards of conduct for men or women in given callings are to be welcomed by a generation facing a process of disintegration and reintegration such as the Occident has not known in centuries. The American Bar Association has recently acted in this field. No one who attended the national convention of advertising agents last summer could have failed to note the evident process of restatement of honorable methods of business which then went on. All over the United States today makers of goods and vendors of the same, shippers and transportation agents, employers and employees, are being forced to define more explicitly than formerly just the code of conduct that the particular business in question will stand for.

The honorable calling of teacher has no historic professional code. Conduct tolerated in a frontier region would not be favored in a section thickly crusted with tradition. Therefore, it is not possible to say what a teacher always should do or will do. Fortunately, now and then, action is taken by a representative body of teachers indicating that they are conscious of standardization in this field of education. Thus 500 guides of youth in the state of Washington, gathered recently in annual state convention, adopted a code of ethics. It was not so different from what action in some eastern state might have been; but it nevertheless reflects some conditions peculiar to the new region. The effort seems to have been to increase professional self-respect and to add to the disposition of teachers to put society above self. Hence such provisions as these: "That teachers at all times remain loyal to the profession and to their co-workers; that teachers, conforming to the usual rules of right living, must be permitted to lead the natural life of any citizen free from dictation; that it is the duty of a teacher, coming into a community, to be willing to surrender or forget such of her pleasures as may conflict with the best influence in the community, even though she may be strongly of the opinion that such pleasures are harmless; that it shall be beneath the dignity of any teacher, and unprofessional for any teacher, to underbid another or to attempt to secure a position which another holds or has a fairly good chance of holding." How steadily are reiterated the notes of personal independence and unselfish service! How surely it seems to be assumed that the teacher always will be a "her."

### American Hospitality for Visiting Merchants

THOUGH Boston is to be the place of assembly of the international congress of chambers of commerce next September, the duty of acting as host is not one to be borne solely by the local Chamber of Commerce, remarkably large and vigorous though it be. The 500 delegates expected from Europe, with additions from Asia, are not to confine their study of American manufacturing, transportation and trading methods to New England. If American hospitality lives up to its past reputation, they will tour the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as the visitation is to take on these national proportions, it would seem to be entirely proper for Congress to make the \$60,000 appropriation called for in the resolution just introduced by Senator Lodge.

Boston has a peculiar responsibility in the premises which her Chamber of Commerce and allied institutions realize. Her hospitality will be generous and the method of entertainment as educational and as informing as she finds possible without overlooking the social amenities in which all her cultural as well as commercial agencies will join. She is expecting other cities of the country to send large representative delegations to meet the visitors from abroad. President Taft and other national officials will show their appreciation of the importance of the event by their presence and by their share in discussion of large aspects of world-trade. Congress has a clearly defined duty to perform which Senator Lodge has indicated.

AS IN other parts of the United States, the question of reforming the taxing system is to the fore in Ohio. New York has recently gone all the way up and all the way down in the discussion of the mortgage tax. It has been up for debate in a more or less serious fashion in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Everywhere it is recognized as a form of double taxation and as burdensome and inexcusable a form as could well be devised; and steps have been taken in some quarters to change the system. In taxation reform movements, however, as in other steps forward, the disposition among the body of the people is to cling to something known to be wrong rather than to run the risk of adopting something else that might possibly turn out to be worse.

The Ohio constitutional convention is to have pressed upon it the desirability of changing the organic law of the state so that the tax on mortgages shall be abolished. One of the principal movers in the matter is the Ohio Tax League, the headquarters of which are in Cleveland. Under the requirements of the existing constitution and the present laws mortgages in Ohio are taxed as real estate and personal property, and there can be no legal avoidance of the obligation. The real property against which the mortgage stands is not relieved of the burden of taxation, or any part of it, by reason of the fact that a tax is being levied on the mortgage. The owner must pay a tax on the property, and then, if he borrow money on it, he must pay another tax on the mortgage. This is none the less true because he pays it indirectly. It does not matter if he borrows this money to improve his property, or if the improvement enhances the value of surrounding property and raises the taxable value of all the property in the community, he must pay taxes on the loan. In other words, he is penalized—in fact, doubly penalized—for being a progressive and useful citizen. He first pays an additional tax on the money he has raised to pay for an improvement and then because the improvement he makes increases the value of his land he must pay a tax on this also.

In western Canada and in the American Pacific Northwest an effort is making now to overturn the entire system of taxation so that in its place there may be introduced a simplified method, one of the principal virtues of which will be the encouragement it will give to those who desire to do things and the discouragement it holds in store for those who are content to profit by the labor and enterprise of their neighbors. It seems very much like a movement that will work incalculable good by spreading over the whole continent, or farther.

### Defining a Teachers' Code

IT COULD hardly have occurred to experts in the field twenty years ago that electricity would one day be transmitted from the point of generation with practically unimpaired force to another point 147 miles away, and yet today this accomplishment is regarded as a matter of course. It is the feasibility of such a thing, indeed, that renders peculiar the interest of St. Louis, Mo., in the construction of the great dam at Keokuk, Ia. These cities, both on the Mississippi, are 147 miles apart, and engineers engaged on the dam and in plans for distribution of the electric power to be developed thereby are credited with predictions regarding the future possibilities of the undertaking that largely justify the degree to which expectation has expanded in the larger community.

It is promised, that is, that not only light and power, but heat in large supply from the surplus at the disposal of the corporation, can be furnished to consumers in St. Louis at a price which will bring it much below present cost. Light and power are essential to the modern town and city, but it is when the average householder gets a faint hope that he may one day be able to heat his home inexpensively by simply turning on the electric current that he begins to think inventive genius and its fruits are at last going to do something for him personally. His joy will be none the less, but rather increased, by the knowledge that his personal advantage and satisfaction are certain to be shared by his neighbors.

Now, there is a strong probability that not nearly so much of the current as St. Louis will require for heating purposes can be sent down to her from Keokuk. There will be many a pull upon that current along the 147 miles of its passage. Of the places between Keokuk and St. Louis few of them will care to be slighted. Assuming that there will be little power left for distribution in St. Louis by the time the current reaches that city, the Missouri metropolis need not for that reason become discouraged. In fact, it would be wise if for that very reason it should immediately begin at some available point on the Mississippi or the Missouri the erection of a dam of its own. Then, surely, it would have what no other great city in the United States has, what few others can ever possess at so small an outlay compared with the benefits to accrue, a permanent source of power, light and heat.

Here is something that is removed from the domain of the uncertainties, out of the range of the problematical. Here is something tangible and attainable, something that, if carried out, will make St. Louis one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the world, one of the cleanest and most comfortable of the world's great cities.

It is only reasonable to expect, or, at all events, it is only natural, that the announcement of the discovery and present existence of the perfect feminine foot in Chicago will lead to all sorts of comment, some of which may not be so good natured or even so charitable as Chicago feels she has a right to anticipate. The phase of the matter that may most readily invite and inspire sarcasm, satire, irony and such forms of humor will be, of course, the circumstance that Chicago's perfect foot calls for a No. 6 shoe, and the most regrettable feature of it all will be the temptation it will offer to, and the opportunity it will open up for, the newspaper paragrapher. How easy it will be for him to say, for instance:

The wider street and wider sidewalk problem that is puzzling many American cities has reached its most acute stage in Chicago, for there they have to contend not only with the perfect ear and the perfect hand, but with the perfect foot.

OR: In Chicago now renting agents are including, in their ads, statements to the effect that the apartments are, or are not, constructed for the accommodation of perfect feet.

OR: When a Chicago lady with a perfect foot enters a street car in that city the gentlemen passengers instinctively stand on the seats.

However, Chicago will not take this kind of chaffing to heart. She will be content with the assumption, not altogether unjustifiable, perhaps, that she is simply the subject of jocular remarks and that those cities that are striving hardest to joke at her expense would be only too proud if they possessed some few of her charms. This is probably the right way to look at it. It is, we imagine, the way that will win in the long run; and who knows but that cities that are now flattering themselves that their prevailing size is No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4 or even No. 5 will be wearing No. 6 before long because shoes of that size will go better with, or, at least, make a better foundation for, the skyscraper hat?

A BATTLESHIP for each state in the Union in order that a larger proportion of American youth may receive the superior form of education that naval experience gives is the fantastic plea of a writer in the February North American Review. The Democratic party managers do not take any favoring view of it, nor are they fearful that if naval construction abates awhile Japan will invade the Philippines or Germany make claim to South Brazil. Consequently it is announced that no pecuniary provision will be made for construction of even one battleship during the coming year. Some day Congress will be sufficiently high-idealized to take a similar position even when revenue is ample and a policy of free spending possible; but "beggars cannot be choosers" in matters of motive. If it is nothing higher than economic necessity that will lead to reduction of expenditure for armament, the idealist, it appears, must welcome the result and put up with the secondary motive, realizing that in the field of politics and ethics it is sometimes best for idealists to accept aid from realists.

FROM one point of view it is difficult to see how Baltimore is to gain anything from the advent of the Tammany delegates to the national Democratic convention, seeing that they are arranging to breakfast, supper and sleep aboard the boat that carries them down there. But in this instance nobody need confine himself to one point of view.

THE city of New York owes more money than the United States, but to say that it looks worried because of this would not be stating it correctly.

### Possibilities of a Great Dam

### Chicago's Perfect No. 6

### Cutting Out Battleships

### Abolition of the Mortgage Tax